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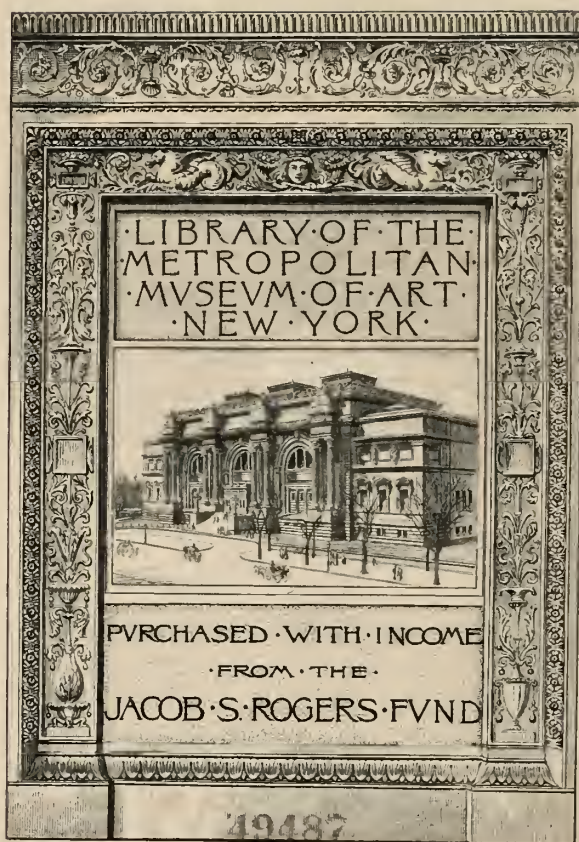
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THE HENRY G. KEASBEY COLLECTION
OF EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOR

ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1924
UNTIL DATES of SALE · WEEKDAYS
FROM 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M. · SUNDAY,
NOVEMBER 30, FROM 2 TO 5 P. M.

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

AFTERNOONS OF DECEMBER 5 AND 6, 1924
BEGINNING AT 2:15 O'CLOCK



EXHIBITION AND SALE AT THE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON AVENUE · 56TH to 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOR
FROM XI TO XVIII CENTURY

FORMED BY AND BELONGING TO
HENRY GRIFFITH KEASBEY



TO BE DISPERSED AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC
SALE UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, INC.

SALES CONDUCTED BY MR. O. BERNET & MR. H. H. PARKE



The AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Inc.

*Designs its Catalogues
and Directs All Details of Illustration,
Text and Typography*

THE KEASBEY COLLECTION

COLLECTORS of ancient armor and arms have ever been few, fortunately for themselves—since, in view of the fact that beautiful specimens are among the rarest objects of art, the appearance of a single new, earnest and well-to-do collector in this limited field would be apt to cause fluctuations in the market which would be felt troublesomely in all parts of the world. Happily, therefore, the history of armor collecting shows that there have rarely been more than a very limited number of amateurs, a dozen or thereabouts, who were building up their galleries at the same time.

In the nineties of the last century one of these prominent collectors was Henry G. Keasbey, an American by birth, who for the past forty years has lived abroad. For almost a decade his home was at Eastbourne, and was a gathering place for armor lovers; during this time he was elected to the Royal Archaeological Institute and other learned bodies; indeed, he was ever to be found where beautiful armor and arms were seen or bought. In the end his collection comprised over seven hundred objects, which were chosen with scholarly care; in many cases they had formed part of classical collections, *c.g.* Meyrick, de Cosson, Brett, de Belleval, Gimbel, Fortuny, Hefner-Alteneck, Magniac and Zschille. He was known also as a generous lender to special exhibitions and to museums, as to the London Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. And to armor experts he came to be recognized generally as a learned connoisseur and a helpful friend; thus he provided Sir Guy Francis Laking no little material for his monumental work, *A Record of European Armour and Arms through Seven Centuries*. For one thing, he placed in his hand a large series of photographic “documents” which for many years he had been collecting in out-of-the-way corners of Europe, and he gave Laking as well the privilege (of which he availed himself copiously) of picturing in his work numerous specimens in the Keasbey possession.

That Mr. Keasbey has finally been willing to break up his collection is a decidedly fortunate circumstance for American buyers. *Never before on this hemisphere has such an opportunity been found to secure armor and arms of highest rank, historical, archaeological, artistic.* It is only to be deplored that some American museum could not have secured the collection *en bloc*. In fact, the Cleveland Museum is known years ago to have tempted its owner to part with it, making him then a generous offer, which the owner declined. Especially im-

portant for such a purpose it would have been, since from its carefully selected series of objects it is adapted especially to a public exhibition,—indeed, *all of its objects are of museum quality*. Thus its series of *shafted weapons* is admirably complete and instructive, giving their full range from the *voenges*, through the various “*Gothics*,” through sixteenth and seventeenth century *halberds*, down to the *spon-toons* of the Seven Years’ War. Nor are the rarest of their forms lacking,—such as *ahlspiess*, *berdiche*, *scorpion* and *feather-staff*, nor *historical pieces*, richly engraved and gilded,—such as state halberds of Saxon Princes, of Margarita of Austria, of Dukes of Savoy, of the Emperors Maximilian II and Ferdinand, of a Baron von Thruler of Nuremberg, of a King of Spain, of a Kurfürst of Bavaria, and of Prince-Bishops of Salzburg. Its *daggers* are admirable; early kidney daggers are present in excellent specimens; its *Scottish dirk* is of the best, and there is a XVI century *Swiss dagger* with its original gilded scabbard picturing Holbein’s “Dance of Death” which will tempt amateurs to bid well into four figures. Its *swords*, too, form a rich evolutionary series, beginning with the period before the Norman conquest and terminating in late and richly wrought *court swords*: noteworthy are its *knightly swords* of Gothic times, its splendid *calendar sword* and numerous blades by the greatest artists of the XVI and XVII centuries. *Fircarms* are equally notable. Where else to-day would one find so fine a pair of ivory mounted *Dutch pistols*, a pair of beautiful *Highlanders* by Christie, elaborate *Brescians* or Saxon *dags*? And *guns* of finest quality, decorated with delicate intarsia and with sculptured barrels? *The crossbows* are even as choice; note especially the specimen numbered 279, whose stock is plaqué, sculptured and polychromed, which suggests in quality the specimen in the Meyrick collection, which is now in Hertford House. Respecting the *armor*, attention may be called to numerous lots. A *shirt of mail with brayette*, bears the poinçon-button of Nuremberg and is almost identical with the famous hauberk in Lucerne which was taken from the body of Archduke Leopold after the battle of Sempach (1386). Note with this the cap, or *coiffe of chain mail*,—one of the rarest objects in the collection. Also a *brigandine* covered with crimson silk and opening in front in the earlier manner. The series of *helmets* represents most of the known forms. Thus there are: a *visored bascinet*; *salades* of various kinds, one of them bears the mark of Missaglia; *armets à rondelle*; excellent *Maximilian casques*, including one with a triple comb; two *tilting helmets*, both with their original “tackle”; an enriched *escoria*, or pate-plate; a *mortuary helmet*; a *death’s-head burganet*. Of Gothic armor one notes two admirable *breastplates*, of which one with a placate; also the magnificent Gothic *chanfron* from the Meyrick collection, which is pictured in Skelton. Numerous pieces of engraved

armor there are: including a chanfron etched and gilded, enriched *tilting plates*, a breast-plate in the style of Peter von Speyer. Among *gauntlets* there is one which Baron de Cosson describes as "about the finest he has met with for perfection of workmanship."

It is definitely understood that the present catalogue describes each lot fairly and accurately: if any mistake has been made the object may be returned. All specimens are guaranteed to be "genuine and of the period." It is to be noted, however, that armor has ever been subject to minor repairs—restrapping, riveting, mending or restoring of broken plates; and that arms have often suffered changes which are looked upon as unessential, such as the replacement of the string of a crossbow, the grip of a sword, the wooden ramrod of a firearm, even of the worm-eaten shaft of a halberd. Such restorations occur frequently in every museum in the world.

In arranging the present collection for public sale it has seemed expedient to divide it into two parts, of which the first is now to be sold. And it is arranged that the second sale will contain specimens similar in importance to the present ones. To this end all objects were placed in pairs, as nearly as possible, and from each pair one object was reserved for the concluding sale, which will probably be held in April.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, INC.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

I. Rejection of bids: Any bid which is not commensurate with the value of the article offered, or which is merely a nominal or fractional advance may be rejected by the auctioneer if in his judgment such bid would be likely to affect the sale injuriously.

II. The buyer: The highest bidder shall be the buyer, and if any dispute arises between two or more bidders, the auctioneer shall either decide the same or put up for re-sale the lot so in dispute.

III. Identification and deposit by buyer: The name of the buyer of each lot shall be given immediately on the sale thereof, and when so required, each buyer shall sign a card giving the lot number, amount for which sold, and his or her name and address.

A deposit at the actual time of the sale shall be made of all or such part of the purchase prices as may be required.

If the two foregoing conditions are not complied with, the lot or lots so purchased may at the option of the auctioneer be put up again and re-sold.

IV. Risk after purchase: Title passes upon the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, and thereafter the property is at the purchasers' risk, and neither the consignor nor the Association is responsible for the loss of, or any damage to any article by theft, fire, breakage, however occasioned, or any other cause whatsoever.

V. Delivery of purchases: Delivery of any purchases will be made only upon payment of the total amount due for all purchases at the sale.

VI. Receipted bills: Goods will only be delivered on presentation of a receipted bill. A receipted bill presented by any person will be recognized and honored as an order by the buyer, directing the delivery to the bearer of the goods described thereon. If a receipted bill is lost before delivery of the property has been taken, the buyer should immediately notify the Association of such loss.

VII. Storage in default of prompt payment and calling for goods: Articles not paid for in full and not called for by the purchaser or agent by noon of the day following that of the sale may be turned over by the Association to some carter to be carried to and stored in some warehouse until the time of the delivery therefrom to the purchaser, and the cost of such cartage and storage and any other charges will be charged against the purchaser and the risk of loss or damage occasioned by such removal or storage will be upon the purchaser.

In any instance where the purchase bill has not been paid in full by noon of the day following that of the sale, the Association and the auctioneer reserve the right, any other stipulation in these conditions of sale notwithstanding, in respect to any or all lots included in the purchase bill, at its or his option, either to cancel the sale thereof or to re-sell the same at public or private sale without further notice for the account of the buyer and to hold the buyer responsible for any deficiency and all losses and expenses sustained in so doing.

VIII. Shipping: Shipping, boxing or wrapping of purchases is a business in which the Association is in no wise engaged, but the Association will, however, afford to purchasers every facility for employing at current and reasonable rates carriers and packers; doing so, however, without any assumption of responsibility on its part for the acts and charges of the parties engaged for such service.

IX. Guaranty: The Association exercises great care to catalogue every lot correctly and endeavors therein and also at the actual time of sale to point out any error, defect or imperfection, but guaranty is not made either by the owner or the Association of the correctness of the description, genuineness, authenticity or condition of any lot and no sale will be set aside on account of any incorrectness, error of cataloging or imperfection not noted or pointed out. Every lot is sold "as is" and without recourse.

Every lot is on public exhibition one or more days prior to its sale, and the Association will give consideration to the opinion of any trustworthy expert to the effect that any lot has been incorrectly catalogued and in its judgment may thereafter sell the lot as catalogued or make mention of the opinion of such expert, who thereby will become responsible for such damage as might result were his opinion without foundation.

X. Records: The records of the Auctioneer and the Association are in all cases to be considered final and the highest bid shall in all cases be accepted by both buyer and seller as the value against which all claims for losses or damage shall lie.

XI. Buying on order: Buying or bidding by the Association for responsible parties on orders transmitted to it by mail, telegraph, or telephone, if conditions permit, will be faithfully attended to without charge or commission. Any purchases so made will be subject to the foregoing conditions of sale, except that, in the event of a purchase of a lot of one or more books by or for a purchaser who has not through himself or his agent been present at the exhibition or sale, the Association will permit such lot to be returned within ten days from the date of sale, and the purchase money will be refunded if the lot differs from its catalogue description.

Orders for execution by the Association should be given with such clearness as to leave no room for misunderstanding. Not only should the lot number be given, but also the title, and bids should be stated to be so much for the lot, and when the lot consists of one or more volumes of books or objects of arts, the bid per volume or piece should also be stated. If the one transmitting the order is unknown to the Association, a deposit must be sent or reference submitted. Shipping directions should also be given.

Priced Catalogues: Priced copies of the catalogue, or any session thereof, will be furnished by the Association at charges commensurate with the duties involved in copying the necessary information from the records of the Association.

These conditions of sale cannot be altered except by the auctioneer or by an officer of the Association.

OTTO BERNET,
HIRAM H. PARKE,
AUCTIONEERS.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, INC.,
MANAGERS.

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CATALOGUES OF PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

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The Association will furnish at request the names of many Trust and Insurance Companies, Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Attorneys and private individuals for whom the Association has made appraisements which have not only been entirely satisfactory to them, but have been accepted by the United States Revenue Department, State Comptroller and others in interest.

The AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, INC.

MADISON AVENUE, 56TH TO 57TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

CATALOGUE

FIRST SESSION

FRIDAY AFTERNOON DECEMBER 5, 1924

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2:15 O'CLOCK

Catalogue Numbers 1 to 155 inclusive

1—FENCING FOIL

French, XVIII Century

5.- Basket hilt with wooden grip; narrow, slightly tapering blade.

2—WAR AXE

German, XVII Century

15.- Blade with curved cutting edge terminating in a long point.
Modern shaft.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 675, fig.).

3—WAR AXE

German, XIII Century

16.- Blade with curved cutting edge terminating in a long point.
Bears armorer's mark and stamped rosette decoration.

4—BATTLE AXE

Danish, XV Century

15.- Blade with slightly curved cutting edge; original haft shod with small spike.

5—GOTHIC WAR HAMMER

German, XIV-XV Century

35.- Hammer forged of one piece of steel; hammer end rectangular, with cusps between it and the haft, and decorated with parallel lines around it. Beak rectangular, with pyramidal point (of the type called "parrot-beaked"), also decorated with lines. Rectangular socket decorated with roped ridges; at the right side a Gothic shield, through which passes the rivet or spike fastening the hammer to haft, the opposite end of this rivet being attached to a steel hook, for fastening the arm in the belt, or to the saddle bow. Haft held in the socket by two steel straps riveted to the haft and bent over above the hammer.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 605, fig.).

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They are printed in the forepart of the Catalogue.*

6—WAR AXE

German, 1500

27.50

Broad blade with slightly curved cutting edge, sweeping curve on upper edge and deeply cusped on lower edge. Two armorer's marks on shank of blade; on one side of blade a cross formed by indented punch marks; opposite side, roughly traced, an anchor and the initials I H, this tracing being later than the other marks.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 686, fig.).



7—MARTEAU D'ARMES

German, 1520

37.50

Blade with slightly curved cutting edge terminates in a point at upper end, lower part blunt; beak with parallel edges, cut off diagonally to form the point. Haft old. Two armorer's marks on each side of blade.



8—BOARDING AXE

Venetian, XVII Century

35.-

Of unusual size; large crescentic blade with convex edge; blade and recurved beak of one piece. Leaf-shaped point, the socket of which fits over the middle of the blade and extends down the sides of the haft, to which it is secured by three bolts with diamond-shaped heads. Original haft with copper cap at end.

9—HALBERD

German, Late XVI Century

25.-

Blade with deeply indented edge, the indentation forming two sides of a triangle; broad recurved beak; blade and beak decorated with numerous circular openings; bifurcated at base to form straps; leaf-shaped spike, 21" long, of flat diamond section.

10—HALBERD

Italian, 1550

42.50- Blade with crescentic edge; recurved beak; blade and beak pierced; bifurcated at base to form straps; spike, 24" long, of diamond section.

11—HALBERD

Italian, Late XVI Century

30.- Blade with crescentic edge, terminates in reinforced point; recurved beak with reinforced point; bifurcated at base to form straps; spike, 15" long, of diamond section.

12—HALBERD

Italian, Late XVI Century

27.50- Straight-edged blade with cruciform perforation; recurved beak; bifurcated at base to form straps; blade, 35" long, of diamond section.

13—HALBERD

German, 1560

27.50- Broad blade with slightly concave edge, cusped on the other edges and pierced with small circular holes in sets of three; recurved beak with armorer's mark; bifurcated at base to form straps; spike, 12" long, of diamond section.

14—HALBERD

German, 1500

30.- Blade with straight edge pierced with cruciform opening; strong recurved beak pierced with trefoil; very strong spike, 12" long, of diamond section; original shaft.

15—HALBERD

Italian, Late XVI Century

20.- Blade with concave edge, doubly cusped on the upper and lower edges; recurved beak; bifurcated at base to form straps; strong spike, 21 1/3" long, of diamond section.

16—HALBERD

Italian, Late XVI Century

25.- Blade with concave edge, cusped on the upper and lower edges; recurved beak; bifurcated at base to form straps; spike, 17" long, of diamond section. Armorer's mark.



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17—POWDER FLASK

South German, Early XVII Century

180.- Annular form. Wood, boldly carved with hunting scene of five dogs pursuing a stag and boar, the bodies partly in relief and partly in the round. Surface polychromed. Silver spout with removable cover which forms a measuring cup. Original cord and tassels. Height 7".

A similar flask in the Musée d'Artillerie, Paris.

18—PRIMING FLASK

Italian, Early XVII Century

15.- Steel, semi-conical. Curved front finely fluted; flat back engraved with scrolls and strapwork. Hinged top. Fluted steel spout with screw stopper having a fish-tail handle. Thumb-screw of similar shape to fasten top in closed position. Hook for earrier. Height 5.5".

From the Clements Collection.

19—POWDER FLASK

German, Late XVI Century

30.- Curved triangular form. Wood, covered in front with crimson velvet, sides and back leather embossed in maroon and gold, bottom plain black leather. Steel front plate cut out and embossed with St. George slaying the dragon. Edges bound in plain steel. Clip for flask-carrier at back. Steel top-plate, with long spout and powder measure of fluted steel; spring powder valve. At sides eyes for cord, and in them original cord and tassels. Height 9.6".

From the Clements Collection.

20—POWDER PEAR

Italian or French, Late XVI Century

60.- Back flat, front cylindrical above, globose below. Back of wood covered with plain black leather, front of embossed and hardened leather. Upper part crudely embossed with shield and heads surrounded by rectangular festoon; lower part in deep ridges roped at top. Edges bound with steel. Steel top, hinged at back for filling. Steel spout, decorated with filed lines. Spring powder valve. Eyes at side for cord. Long clip at back for flask carrier. Height 8.4".

A similar powder pear in the Schott Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

From the Clements Collection.

21—CARTRIDGE BOX

German, Late XVI Century

85.-

Wood, covered with steel. Back flat, with three hasps for attachment to belt. Front semi-cylindrical, steel surface repoussé with design of heads, scrolled medallions, laurel festoon, and combat of mounted warriors in slashed costume. Spring catch for cover, which is hinged, opens by a spring, and is decorated like the front with steel repoussé in medallion of a cherubic head. Interior occupied by wooden block with holes for four cartridges, bound with copper at top. Height 5.2".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate I)

22—POWDER FLASK

French, Beginning XVII Century

100.-

Curved triangular form. Of wood, covered with red velvet, and trimmed with embossed and chiseled brass. Front panel bordered with interlacing strapwork carved à jour, inward from the corners project ajouré oak leaves, on the two lower of which are appliqué frogs in relief. In the center conventional repoussé mask of a female head. The rear panel has the same ajouré border and oak leaves, but with the frogs engraved, not appliqué; the center has only the long clip to attach to the flask-carrier. Sides have edges of brass with strapwork in incised lines, solid leaves at top and bottom, cord rings, and engraved brass straps joining the cord rings. A small piece of cord remains. Long brass spout with engraved spiral lines; spring powder valve. Bottom like the sides, but with smaller panel in center containing oak leaves and mask repoussé. Height 10.2".

From the Meyrick, de Cosson (Christie's, 1893; Lot 169) and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate I)

23—ARQUEBUSIER'S BELT EQUIPMENT

75.-

Italian, Early XVII Century

Consists of a broad leather pad trimmed with braid, to hang from the soldier's belt. On it is mounted a leather pouch, similarly trimmed, provided with an overlapping leather cover,—the latter with buttonhole to fit over stud (now missing) on top of pouch. Inside pouch a wooden block with holes for three paper cartridges, and additional space for loose bullets. Below, a flat loop of steel to engage the clip of the powder flask.

[Continued]

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23—*Concluded*

The flask of darkened wood (height 8.2"), flat, and curved sideways. The back carved with a panel containing a scroll against a lozenge-shaped background; the front shows a pikeman in slashed doublet and hose, in low relief. Mountings at top and bottom of blued steel. Spring cap to nozzle; below, spring and broken handle of powder valve. At back of flask a long clip to fit loop on pad, on the sides eyes for a cord, a piece of old braided leather cord still remaining in the eyes on one side.

Similar equipments are exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A similar flask (without the other equipment) is in the collection at Windsor Castle, England; this is figured and described (No. 330, Pl. 20) in Sir Guy F. Laking's catalogue of that collection.

(Illustrated, Plate I)

24—POWDER PEAR

Italian or French, Late XVI Century

42.5

Shape, material, and mountings similar to Number 20, but of better quality. Front well embossed in floral design with center panel of a charging griffin. Plain steel top, not hinged, and plain steel spout. Spring powder valve; flat steel hook for carrier. Eyes for cord. Height 6.3".

From the Londesborough (Christie's, 1888; Lot 114?) and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate I)

25—POWDER FLASK

Italian, First Half XVII Century

30.-

Semi-conical form. Steel; front richly carved in panels of parallel diagonal lines separated by bands of strapwork. Spout similarly decorated. Spring valve. Flat back slightly ornamented with engraved lines in lozenge pattern. Height 8.1".

(Illustrated, Plate I)

26—POWDER FLASK

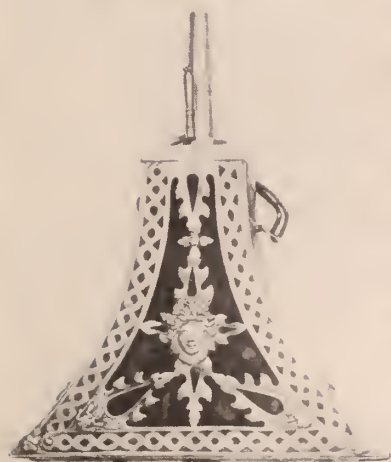
French (?), Late XVI Century

12.5

Bifurcated. Of deer horn, the back in its natural condition, the front carved in relief with figures of a man and woman in elaborate contemporary costumes. One leg of horn fitted with iron cap; cap for other leg and top missing. Height 6".

From the Escosura and Clements Collections.

PLATE I



21
22

23

24
25

27—CARTRIDGE BOX

German, Early XVII Century

25.- Wood, bound in steel, the wood at the back and bottom covered with leather. Hasps for attachment. Panels at front inlaid with scrolls and tiny discs of stag-horn, borders of engraved stag-horn. Steel trim slightly decorated with engraved parallel lines; surface blued. Spring cover, hinged, with spring-catch and central ridge ornamented with slight filed roping. Interior brass-capped block with holes for four cartridges. Height 4.9".

28—PRIMING FLASK

Russian, XVII Century

10.- Round, flattened. Bronze, bearing on the two faces the Russian arms in relief. Spout with spring cap (spring broken). On the edge eyes for cord, and small projections. A duplicate flask, originally gilt, in the arsenal of Tsarskoe-Selo. Height 2.6".

From the Clements Collection.

29—POWDER FLASK AND SPANNER

Italian, Late XVI Century

20.- Bifurcated. Of deer horn, the back in its natural state, the front carved in relief with the figure of St. Agnes. Legs and top have caps of iron and ferrules of silver embossed with floral arabesques in low relief. Steel spout with mounting for spring stopper (missing), and with spring powder valve at base of spout. On the sides eyelets for cord; on right side a steel strip bearing a socket spanner for use in winding the lock mechanism of a wheellock gun. At the back a broken hook for attachment to belt or flask-carrier. Height 9.2".

From the de Cosson (Christie's, 1890; Lot 22) and Clements Collections.

30—PRIMING FLASK

Italian, Late XVI Century

17.50 Curved triangular shape, flat. Of copper gilt. On one side design in relief representing the fall of Phaeton, on the other a similar design representing Mercury conveying news of this happening to Jupiter and Juno. Edge decorated with raised lines and geometrical pattern. Short spout with hinged snap stopper. Height 3".

From the Escosura and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate II)

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31—PRIMING FLASK

French (?), XVII Century

32.50

Flat, circular. Of stag-horn, the two faces engraved with morning and evening landscapes respectively. In the center of each face a round brass screw plug, for filling. Edge ornamented with two raised parallel lines. Short turned brass spout, flat brass spring stopper. Hasp for cord. Height 4.6".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate II)

32—PRIMING FLASK

Italian, 1590

65.-

Ivory or stag-horn, circular; front globose. Front has floral border in relief. Large central boss with design in relief of mounted and unmounted warriors in vigorous combat, below, a nude man struggling with two lions. Flat back engraved with leaf pattern, in center an opening closed by a hinged door with hasp and hook, probably to fill flask, but possibly to contain a miniature sun-dial. Spout with spring stopper, cord eyes with short pieces of cord. Edge decorated with crude stippling. Height 3.3".

For similar flask, cf. Skelton's *Meyrick*, Pl. CXXX, fig. 2.

From the Londesborough (Christie's, 1888; Lot —) and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate II)

33—POWDER FLASK

German (?), Beginning XVII Century

150.-

Trilobate, flat. Faces of dark wood bordered and inlaid with engraved stag-horn; edges of alternating strips of engraved stag-horn and wood of two colors. On one face the inlay represents a man playing a *viola da braccio*, on the other a man and woman embracing. At top ferrule of plates of stag-horn engraved with baton and scroll, surmounted by plain steel top with spout and spring stopper. Height 5.4".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate II)

34—PRIMING FLASK

Italian (?) , Early XVII Century (?)

200- Irregular shield-shaped form, flat, front slightly convex. Of dark polished wood, inlaid with engraved ivory and mother-of-pearl. Front has border of ivory engraved with floral design, in center pearl inlay of the birth of Venus, surrounded by scrolls of inlaid bone. Above, an ivory plaque engraved with masks, arabesques, and a merman with two tails. Sides have inlay of masks and scrolls; back inlay of masks, scrolls, monsters, geometrical figures, and, on an ivory plaque, two rabbits, an urn of flowers, and buildings in the background. Ivory spout with screw stopper. Height 6.4".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate II)

35—POWDER FLASK

German, Dated 1673

30- Stag-horn, bifurcated. The two legs closed by plain brass plates, the top has an inner ring of brass, but cap and spout are missing. Rings at sides for cord. Front engraved with arms: a double chevron and three arrow points. Above, a barred helmet, plumed, with crest of a nude man with orle, brandishing an arrow. On the shield the date 1673, below the motto, on a ribbon: QUO FATA TRAHUNT. The plumes of the helmet are enlarged to border the entire design. On reverse an extraordinary engraving of a peasant tormented by a variety of creatures: a dog, snake, snail, two birds, and a bee. At the top a narrow border engraved with a bird and insects. Height 5.3".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate II)

36—POWDER FLASK

Italian or German, Late XVI Century

35- Bifurcated. Deer horn, back in natural condition, front carved in relief with figure of bareheaded cavalier kneeling before crucifix, at foot of which is a skull and bone. Town in background. Brass ferrules to top and legs, eyelets for cord, other fittings missing. Hollow wooden plug in left leg, so that flask could be used for both charging and priming. Height 6.8".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate II)

37—PRIMING FLASK

German, Dated 1763

30.- Of stag-horn or a tusk, cylindrical with ovoid base, curved. Engraved with floral scrolls; in an oval medallion on one side a bust on a pedestal; on reverse, in a similar medallion, a coat of arms, crested. These consist of the arms of the family Fradel (Brabant and Amsterdam) impaled with those of Bischofsroda (Hesse) or Dahmen (Lubeck). The shield surmounted by a winged helm with two maces and a flower. Below the arms the date 1763. On the base an engraved landscape with castle and lake. Conical spout, of same material as body of flask, with steel spring stopper. Spout engraved with scales, stopper slightly carved. Height 5.9".

From the Thewalt Collection (Cologne, 1903).

(Illustrated, Plate II)

38—PRIMING FLASK

Spanish, XVII Century

17.50 Made from the hoof of a deer, roughly in the shape of a three-sided pyramid, of which two sides are slightly concave, the remaining one broader and slightly convex. Base of wood, attached by ivory pegs. Convex side carved in low relief with the transverberation of St. Theresa. This scene, an illustration of medieval mysticism, shows the saint pierced by the arrow of divine love from the bow of a haloed figure not unlike the pagan Eros. Turned ivory spout, and ivory stopper. Height 4.2".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate II)

39—POWDER FLASK

German, Early XVII Century

17.50 Back and sides of dark wood, inlaid with narrow borders of bone; front and bottom of bone. Flat, curved triangular shape. Bone face engraved with figures of Judith and Holofernes, David and Goliath. Bottom engraved with a coat of arms, the letters C and L, the C reversed, with a star, upon a plain shield. The shield is surmounted by a helmet with plumes and orle, and above it the letters C (reverse) and L are repeated. Steel cap, spout, and spring stopper, the latter carved at tip to resemble a scallop shell. Height 6.4".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate II)



30
33
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40—PIKE

Italian, XVI Century

2.50 Spike 6" long, of diamond section; bifureated at base to form straps.

41—SPONTOON

German, 1700

17.50 Lance-shaped blade with disk at base, perforated, and a bar with knobs at ends across the socket.

42—WAR SCYTHE

German, XV Century

15- Narrow curving blade, 38½" long, double-edged, decorated with incised lines (originally inlaid with brass, traces of which remain) forming chevrons and half circles; these terminate in a lance-like ornamentation; socket is faceted and expands at base of blade. From base of socket projects a hook.

43—HALBERD

German (Swiss ?), XV Century

140- Long blade with straight edge, pierced with three sets of circular openings forming triangles and inlaid with brass; recurved beak; flat spike, 10" long, with reinforced point; bifureated at base to form straps. Armorer's mark.



44—RUNKA

Italian, 1500

27.50 Blade, 21" long, of flattened diamond section, tapering to a point; at base two upward-curving projections, forming a crescent.

45—BILL

English, XIV Century

12.50 Single-edged blade with curving beak at upper end. Haft modern. A primitive type.

46—BILL

English, 1475

22.50 Cutting edge ends in a curving beak at the upper end, and opposite it is a triangular beak and at the upper part a spike about 5" in length; socket formed by turning over the plate of which the blade is part. Haft modern.

Found near Bournemouth. For a similar bill, cf. ffoulkes, "European Arms and Armour in the University of Oxford," No. 74, pl. 12.

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47—COUTEAU DE BRÈCHE

French, XV Century

50- Blade 18½" long, tapers to a point, double-edged for about half its length; socket faceted and decorated with incised lines in some of which copper has been inserted—around its base roped beading; parts of the straps for attaching to the haft remain. Armorer's mark in red copper on one side of blade. Haft modern.

Note: This weapon was found in making excavations in the embankment at Lormont, suburb of Bordeaux, near the Château of the Black Prince.

48—RUNKA

Italian, 1500

35- Blade, 21¾" long, of flattened diamond section, tapers to a point; two upward-curving prongs at base; haft socket bifurcated to form straps. Armorer's mark.



(Illustrated, Plate III)

49—WAR SICKLE

Schaffhausen, 1650

80- Combination halberd and sabre; axe blade with convex edge ends in a point at the top and is blunt at the bottom; sabre-shaped spike 28" long; original haft.

From the Munich Arsenal.

From the Bossard Collection (Lucerne, 1910; Lot 1838, fig.).

(Illustrated, Plate III)

50—HALBERD

German, Dated 1402 (?)

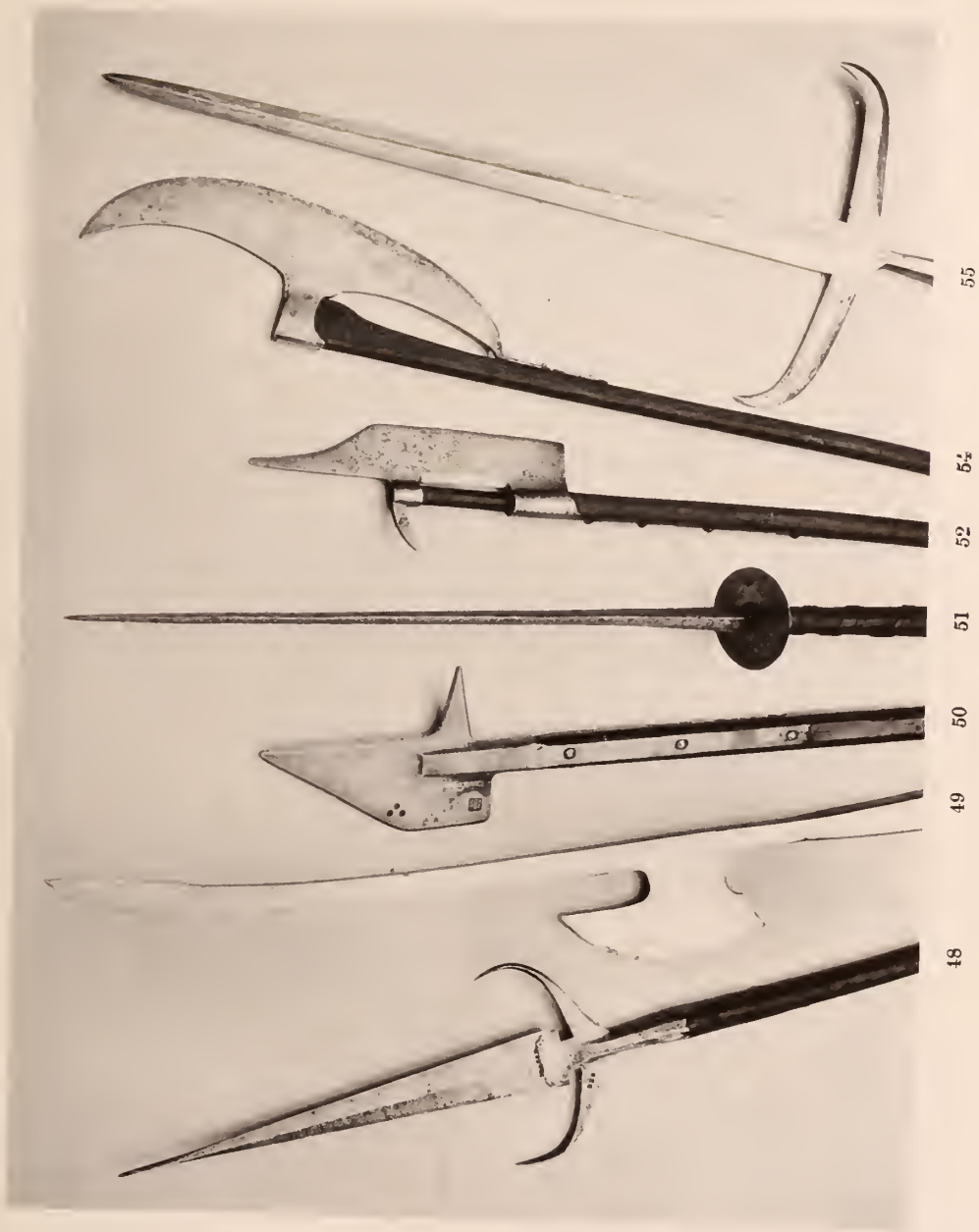
With drawn. The cutting edge is straight for four inches when it inclines at an angle to form with the back edge an obtuse spike; straight back edge with triangular beak near its base; blade perforated by three circular openings and at its lower corner stamped with a square mark in which are the words MARIA HILF—"Marie help"—and the date, 1402 (?); haft is old.

From the Zschille and Lord Archibald Campbell Collections.



(Illustrated, Plate III)

PLATE III



51—AHLSPIESS

German (Swiss ?), 1500

430.-

Quadrangular blade $31\frac{1}{2}$ " long by 1" at base; bifurcated at lower end to form a long socket for the haft around which passes spirally an iron strap; vamplate for parrying; original haft.

Note: The Emperor Maximilian is seen using this weapon in "Freydal."

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 305).

(Illustrated, Plate III)

52—VOUGE

Swiss, 1375

170.-

Long, narrow blade with straight cutting edge, terminating in broad spike; at the back two circular lugs for the haft, from the upper one of which projects a recurved beak of rectangular section, bearing an armorer's mark (a circle enclosing a trefoil) on each side. Early type, good condition and of great rarity.

(Illustrated, Plate III)

53—BERDICHE

Scandinavian, XV Century

70.-

Curving blade 39" long with crescentic cutting edge terminating at the top in a point adapted for thrusting, and at the lower end secured to the haft by a bolt; at back a small hammer-like projection studded with a row of four large rivet heads; old haft shod at lower end with an iron point.

Note: This scarce form of weapon was in use in Northern Europe from Scandinavia to Russia.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

54—BERDICHE

Scandinavian, XV Century

60.-

Curving blade with crescentic cutting edge pointed at upper end and terminating at the lower in a strap which rests upon the haft and is secured to it; on each side of haft socket the blade is cut out in two broad curves.

(Illustrated, Plate III)

55—RUNKA

German, XV Century

60.-

Tapering blade $37\frac{1}{2}$ " long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " at the base, of flattened diamond section; from the base extends on each side an upward curving projection, measuring 16" from point to point; faceted

[Continued]

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55—*Concluded*

haft socket; modern haft, covered with brown velvet and decorated with brass-headed rivets. Uncommon form.

From the Hillingford Collection, London.

(Illustrated, Plate III)

56—SPONTOON

German, Dated 1688

45.- Blade 9" long, with reinforced point and median ridge; at either side upward-curving projections; blade and projections engraved with cannon; on one side the figure of Justice, with the word JUSTICIA, above this a hand thrust from a cloud and brandishing a sword, below this the words FREIHERR HAUBTMAN; on the reverse, Ao 1688, and at base of blade the inscription—IOANN FERDINAND ZEHENTNER. Traces of gilding. Haft modern.

(Illustrated, Plate IV)

57—PROCESSIONAL HALBERD

Spanish, XVII Century

35.- Crescentic axe blade with cutting edge concave and other edges cusped; recurved beak is cusped; on the blade the engraved blazon of Castile and Leon with the Bourbon arms imposed. Beak bears inscription ANODE 1789,—a later addition.



57



57

(Illustrated, Plate IV)

58—GUISARME

Italian, 1500

85.- Blade divided at upper end forming a crescentic hook and a spike of diamond section; beak of diamond section projects from back of blade at right angles; transverse basal prongs; tapering haft socket of rectangular section, strengthened by two brass ferrules; engraved on both sides with semicircular ornaments and roses within a heart-shaped figure.

(Illustrated, Plate IV)

59—PROCESSIONAL GLAIVE

Italian, 1535

260.- Blade, 28" long, slightly curved on both sides, back edged for about half its length; hexagonal haft socket with boldly roped band; original haft shod with steel pin; haft, base of blade and a band up the back of blade etched with masks and floral designs, and on each side of blade the arms of Margaret of Austria, surrounded by a circle in which is inscribed—MARGARITA DAUSTRIA DUCHESSA (Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Charles V.).

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate IV)

60—PROCESSIONAL HALBERD

Bavarian, 1600-20

270.- Large, broad blade with convex cutting edge; broad, drooping beak with two projections, and a large, broad spike (17" x 2½") with strong ridge; the whole richly etched with floral designs, etc., and the arms of Bavaria; beak inscribed with the initials M I C H I B (Max Joseph Churfürst Herzog in Bayern). Spike dated 1762. An originally enriched arm of an earlier Churfürst modified by a later one. Traces of gilding. Original haft.

From the Armee Museum, Munich.

(Illustrated, Plate IV)

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61—PROCESSIONAL GLAIVE

Bavarian, 1615

390.-

Blade $17\frac{1}{2}$ " x $3\frac{1}{2}$ "; slightly curved cutting edge and straight back, the whole richly etched on each side with foliage and arabesques and the arms of Marcus Sittich von Hohenens, Archbishop of Salzburg (1612-1617), surmounted with the cardinal's hat and cords. Socket and straps richly etched. Haft is old.

From the Armee Museum at Munich, where it was deposited after being captured from the Bishop. A similar specimen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

(Illustrated, Plate IV)

62—PARTISAN

Swiss, 1520

55.-

Blade 33" long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, grooved nearly the entire length with two broad channels and with a strong ridge the full length on each side. From base project two wings forming a crescent. Base of blade and wings engraved with a strap pattern; haft old.

(Illustrated, Plate IV)

63—MACE

Italian, End XV Century

280.-

Russet steel; head composed of six flanges revolves on the haft; haft cylindrical, and decorated top and bottom with Gothic ornaments. Wooden grip, without wrapping.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate V)

64—MACE

Italian, XVI Century

420.-

Bright steel; seven-flanged head pierced at the ends, ribbed across the middle, and surmounted by an acorn-like terminal; octagonal haft between the grip and head; the grip cylindrical, decorated with spiral channellings, between them incised lines forming V-shaped ornaments and ending in a spirally-wrought button and pommel.

From the Magniac and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate V)

PLATE IV



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65—MINER'S CEREMONIAL AXE

Saxon, Dated 1676

30.-

Blade with long straight edge terminates in a point 5" long, and is perforated with a trefoil and two sets of circular openings. Haft is stained dark, inlaid with bone plaques engraved with human figures, flowers, pelicans, etc., and the lower part has on one side engraved on ivory the figure of the King of Saxony, mounted; and arms of Saxony; on reverse, a miner's hammer and pick, the letters C K below, and the date 1676. On base of haft the letters B R W.



(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

66—BATTLE-AXE

German, About 1560

70.-

Cresecentie blade and curving beak of diamond section. Haft covered with velvet and studded with rivets.

From the Brett Collection (Christie's, 1895; Lot 346).

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

67—HALBERD WITH MATCHLOCK PISTOL

Italian, Early XVI Century

325.-

Blade with semicircular cutting edge; opposite a short beak with two curving prongs. Spike 12" long; about half the upper part is removable, disclosing the muzzle of the firearm. The matchlock is placed below the blade of the halberd, and the shank of the halberd, being hollow, forms the barrel. A square opening in the blade is intended to receive the point of the spike when disconnected.

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

68—LUCERNE HAMMER

Swiss, XVI Century

75.-

The "hammer" is slender, with four prongs of diamond section slightly converging; opposite hammer a recurved spike of rectangular section. Apical spike 14" long of diamond section. Original shaft with straps on four faces.

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

69—FEATHER STAFF

Italian, XVI Century

360.-

Blade, with crescentic edge, on the reverse a pick shaped like the claw of an eagle and engraved to simulate skin; blade and claw forged in one piece. Haft a hollow steel tube covered at the top by a small hinged cap; by opening this and giving a thrusting motion, a spike 35" long issues from the top of the tubular haft and is prevented from falling back into the haft by a spring.

Cf. Viscount Dillon, "*The Feather Staff*," *Archæological Journal*, 1907, v. 64, p. 24-31.

(Illustrated, Plate V)

70—POLE-AXE

Italian, 1450

450.-

Blade has straight cutting edge, and on the opposite side a hammer with a quadrangular face with four rows of dentated projections; lateral spikes and apical spike of diamond section; the straps which run down the haft are pierced with Gothic design, while blade and hammer are decorated with an inlaid strap design of brass. Haft old.

Note: This is the type of weapon used by the English Esquire Thomas Qué in his combat on foot with Jacques de Lalin, the most renowned warrior in the court of Duke Philip of Burgundy.

From the de Cosson Collection (Christie's, 1893; Lot 141).

(Illustrated, Plate V)

71—MARTEL DE FER

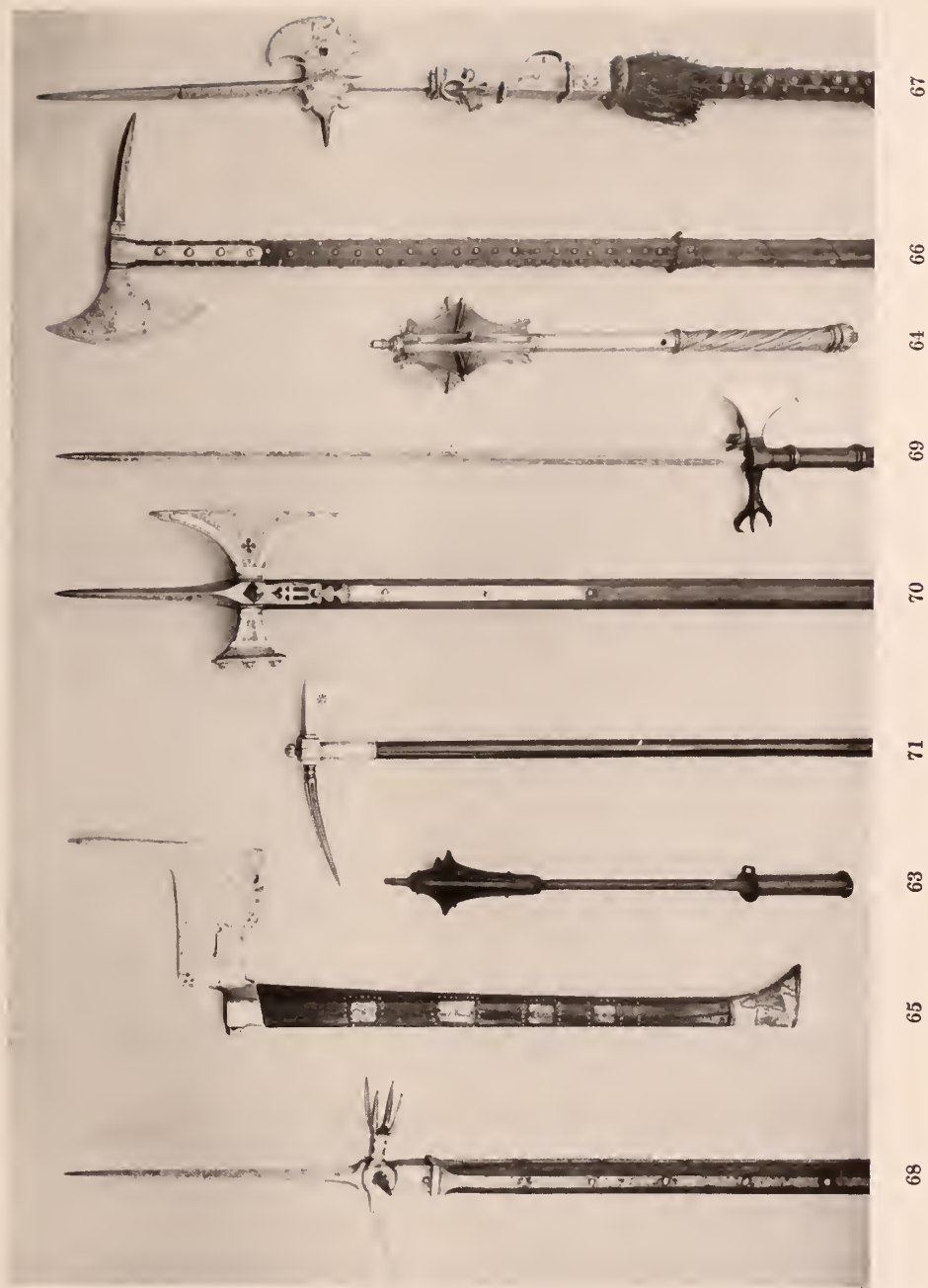
Italian, 1500

390.-

Blade, with slightly eurved edge, is cusped deeply on the lower side, and pierced with a circular opening filled in with Gothic tracery in brass openwork. Haft socket octagonal for $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", ending in a square nut decorated with six bars and a grooved knob on the top. Opposite the blade a drooping beak, $6\frac{3}{8}$ " long, deeply grooved longitudinally. Original haft shod with steel ferrule and spike.

From the Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick (illustrated in "The Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Armour," by Joseph Skelton, Pl. XC, fig. 8), Baron de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate V)



72—SWORD

German, XI Century

40.-

Brazil-nut pommel; straight quillons flattened at ends; grip lacking; broad, flat tang; blade, $31\frac{1}{4}$ " long, is much corroded.

From the Gimbel (Berlin, 1904; Lot 339) and Max Kuppelmayr (Munich, 1895; Lot 292) Collections.

73—SWORD

Italian, 1100

2100.-

Flat pommel with seven radiating projections resembling a cock's comb; short tang; grip lacking; quillons curve slightly downward; blade, $30\frac{1}{2}$ " by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", tapers slightly; point rounded.

This unique sword was found in an excavation near Florence. cf. Laking's "European Armour and Arms," Vol. I, p. 20, fig. 27.

(Illustrated, Plate VI)

74—SWORD

German, XIII Century

60.-

Wheel pommel; grip lacking; straight quillons; blade, $29\frac{1}{2}$ " long and 2" wide at hilt, tapers to a point. Found in the Rhine.

From the Mayor Collection, Geneva.

(Illustrated, Plate VI)

75—SWORD

German, Late XIII Century

30.-

Heavy wheel pommel having on each side a deeply depressed cross; grip missing; straight quillons; blade, with broad, shallow channel, is corroded away about one-third its length. The blade was considerably wider, but corrosion has reduced this width.

Found in an excavation in Austria.

76—SWORD

French (?), 1350

115.-

Pommel lozenge-shape; grip lacking; straight quillons; blade, 35" by 2", has broad tapering groove on both sides.

(Illustrated, Plate VI)

77—SWORD

Italian (?), 1350-80

75.-

Heavy wheel pommel decorated with incised lines, and with circular depression in each side; broad, short tang; straight quillons cusped at the middle; blade, $29\frac{3}{4}$ " long by 2" wide at hilt, tapered rapidly to a point—point missing; armorer's mark on one side—a cross of red copper inlaid; on reverse traces of mark.

From the Comte de Belleval Collection.

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78—SWORD

Swiss, 1440-1460

320.-

Octagonal elongated pommel; leather grip; straight quillons; straight blade, $35\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide at hilt, tapers to a point. Mark: running wolf inlaid in copper.

From the Max Kuppelmayr Collection (Munich, 1895; Lot 196. fig.)

cf. Laking's "European Armour and Arms," Vol. 2, p. 256, fig. 633.

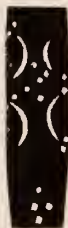
(Illustrated, Plate VI)

79—FALCHION

Venetian, Late XV Century

110.-

Bronze grip, short, terminating in a pommel resembling an eagle's head archaically treated; quillons, cusped in the middle, curve in opposite directions, one turning up to form knuckle guard, and below it a curving projection which together with a semicircle cut out of the blade forms a ring for the finger; ends of quillons terminate in archaic eagles' heads; blade, $24\frac{1}{2}$ " by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", is falchion-shaped, back edged for about half its length, and doubly grooved; on each side an armorer's mark—four curved lines and numerous punch marks.



80—BASTARD SWORD

German, 1350

110.-

Large wheel pommel, slightly raised in center; grip lacking; flat quillons broadening at ends; grooved blade, 34" long, tapers gradually to a broad point.

Note: Bastard is the name given to any sword of unusual make or proportion.

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 161). Exhibited at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

(Illustrated, Plate VI)

81—BASTARD SWORD

English, XIV Century

35.-

Heavy wheel pommel; fragments of the wooden grip still remain; straight quillons expand slightly at ends; broad blade, the point missing, corroded.



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82—BASTARD SWORD

English, 1430

480.-

Fish-tail pommel; grip of wood; long straight quillons with semi-globular ends; blade, 41" x 2¼", tapers gracefully to the point. Exactly the same type of sword is represented on an effigy in Dennington Church, Suffolk.

This interesting sword was found in the Thames in the Zion reach. Exhibited at the London Museum, 1913. cf. Laking's "European Armour and Arms," Vol. II, p. 253, fig. 627.

(Illustrated, Plate VI)

83—BASTARD SWORD

Saxon, 1450

420.-

Conical faceted pommel; quillons drooping at ends, cusped in the middle; grip of wood; blade, 39½" long, bears the running wolf mark with traces of copper inlay. Blade inscribed M L D (i.e., 1450) and V D M I AE (i.e., VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN ETERNUM—Word of God eternal).

Note: The "wolf" is the mark of Solingen and Passau and appears on blades from the thirteenth century onward. The "wolf" or "fox" mark was so well known in Shakespeare's time that it came to be used for the sword itself. cf. *Henry V*, Act IV, scene iv.:—Pistol. "Thou diest on point of fox." Also *Hamlet*, Act IV, scene ii:—"hide fox and all after."

(Illustrated, Plate VI)

84—BASTARD SWORD

German, 1530

120.-

Blackened hilt; spiral fig-shaped pommel; leather-bound grip; drooping quillons ending in spiral knobs; single ring with roped knobs; thumb ring; strong blade, 38" long, single-edge for 18" from point, and channeled about half its length. Armorer's mark on blade.

Illustrated in "The sword and the centuries," by Alfred Hutton, p. 31.

From the Zschille (Christie's, 1897; Lot 167—Exhibited at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893) and Sir Guy Francis Laking Collections.



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85—BASTARD SWORD

German, 1515

150.-

Hilt decorated with incised floral designs; conical pommel; tapering grip covered with fish skin; straight quillons of flattened section, expanding at ends; double rings, pas d'âne and counter guard; blade, 45" x 1½", with short groove in which are stamped marks—alternate crosses and letters resembling a Gothic N. On one side of ricasso an unknown armorer's mark, on opposite side a Gothic shield, paly-bendy (argent and gules), the *bayrische Rautenschild*. From the arsenal at Innsbruck.

Note: There is a similar *Reiterschwert* in the Vienna collection with the same mark (cf. Boeheim, "Führer durch die Waffensammlung," Wien, 1889, No. 166).

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate VII)

86—BASTARD SWORD

Swiss, 1520

80.-

Fig-shaped pommel divided into seven facets by deep grooves; spirally grooved wooden grip (wrapping missing); S-shaped quillons terminate in faceted knobs; pas d'âne, and double rings which are joined by an S-shaped bar; blade, 38½" long, with short groove, has armorer's mark on ricasso.

From the Castle of Schwandegg.



87—BASTARD SWORD

Swiss, 1550

120.-

Oval pommel; leather grip; quillons curve in opposite directions and end in faceted lobes; two rings, pas d'âne; double, perforated shell guards, which are attached to the rings by two bars; blade 31" long, flat section; at the upper end the blade is doubly channeled—in the grooves on one side the inscription:

FRISH HER IN NAMEN JESU CHRIST

and on the reverse—

ICH FIRCHT DIE NICHT VIE WILD DU BIST

"Come on quickly; in the name of Jesus Christ I fear thee not however fierce thou art."

88—BASTARD SWORD

Swiss, 1520

130.-

Fig-shaped pommel chiseled in high relief with figures representing the story of William Tell, consisting of the figure of Tell and his son, Gessler and soldiers, and the staff with the cap, etc. Leather-covered grip. Quillons curve horizontally and terminate in flattened bulbs: on the right two rings of broad, flattened surfaces, chiseled on the upper one a group representing the three men of Grütli, on the lower one the double eagle of the Holy Roman Empire and on each side of it the arms of the Swiss Canton of Uri. The rings are connected by pas d'âne joined to the quillons by curving crossed bars. Blade, 37" long by 2" wide at the upper end, tapers gradually. Armorer's mark—circle or globe surmounted by cross, inlaid with copper.



(Illustrated, Plate VII)

89—TWO-HANDED SWORD

Swiss, 1510

190.-

Fig-shaped pommel with eight deep longitudinal grooves and decorated with incised design—button grooved spirally; grip of wood, 18" long, wrapped in the middle with leather and at the ends with velvet and steel wire; drooping quillons terminate in spiral curls and have spiral curls chiseled with archaic heads and incised designs at the sides; flamboyant blade, 54" long including leather-covered ricasso, with two pointed prongs at sides and an armorer's mark partly covered by the leather.

Note: The Two-Hand sword was in use at the end of the fifteenth and in the sixteenth centuries. When used at close quarters it was held by the grip, and also by the ricasso or unsharpened part of the blade above the quillons, which is generally covered with leather. From its weight, it could only be entrusted to the biggest and strongest men-at-arms, some of whom used often to be detailed to act as escort to the Standard-Bearer. Gaya in his *Traité des Armes* states (p. 19) that these weapons were used in 1678 as *chevaux de frise* on the battlements of towns in Holland. They were used notably, also, in breaking the squares of pikemen, cutting into the long banks of pikes, and making a passageway for the cavalry.

From the Schloss Mainberg Collection (Lepke, 1901; Lot 73. fig.).

(Illustrated, Plate VII)

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90—TWO-HANDED SWORD

German, XVI Century

180.-

Grooved, fig-shaped pommel; shaped, leather-bound grip, 17½" long; flat drooping quillons, end in spiral whorls, double ring guards widening in the middle; from each side the leather-covered ricasso an unusually long drooping secondary guard, the two forming a crescent; flat, straight blade, 50½" long (including ricasso) by 2¼" wide. Armorer's mark, an A on one side and symbolic mark on other.

From the Royal Armee Museum, Munich.

91—TWO-HANDED SWORD

German, XVI Century

80.-

Long fig-shaped pommel; leather-covered grip; straight quillons terminate in expanded fig-shaped ends; guard ring on outside and pierced shell guard, engraved with arabesques; blade, 45" long, with incised work on upper part, bears armorer's mark inserted with copper.

(Illustrated, Plate VII)

92—TWO-HANDED SWORD

English, XVI Century

70.-

Flattened pommel; grip bare and modern; straight quillons, with two ring guards, decorated with annular work, terminate in incised buttons; blade, 48" long, trebly grooved, bears two armorer's marks.

From Lambourne Place, Berkshire.

93—TWO-HANDED SWORD

English, 1450

1000.-

Round pommel; grip missing; tang 19½" long; straight quillons, terminating in hemispherical buttons and cusped in the middle; blade, 49" x 2", tapers to a point.

(Illustrated, Plate VII)

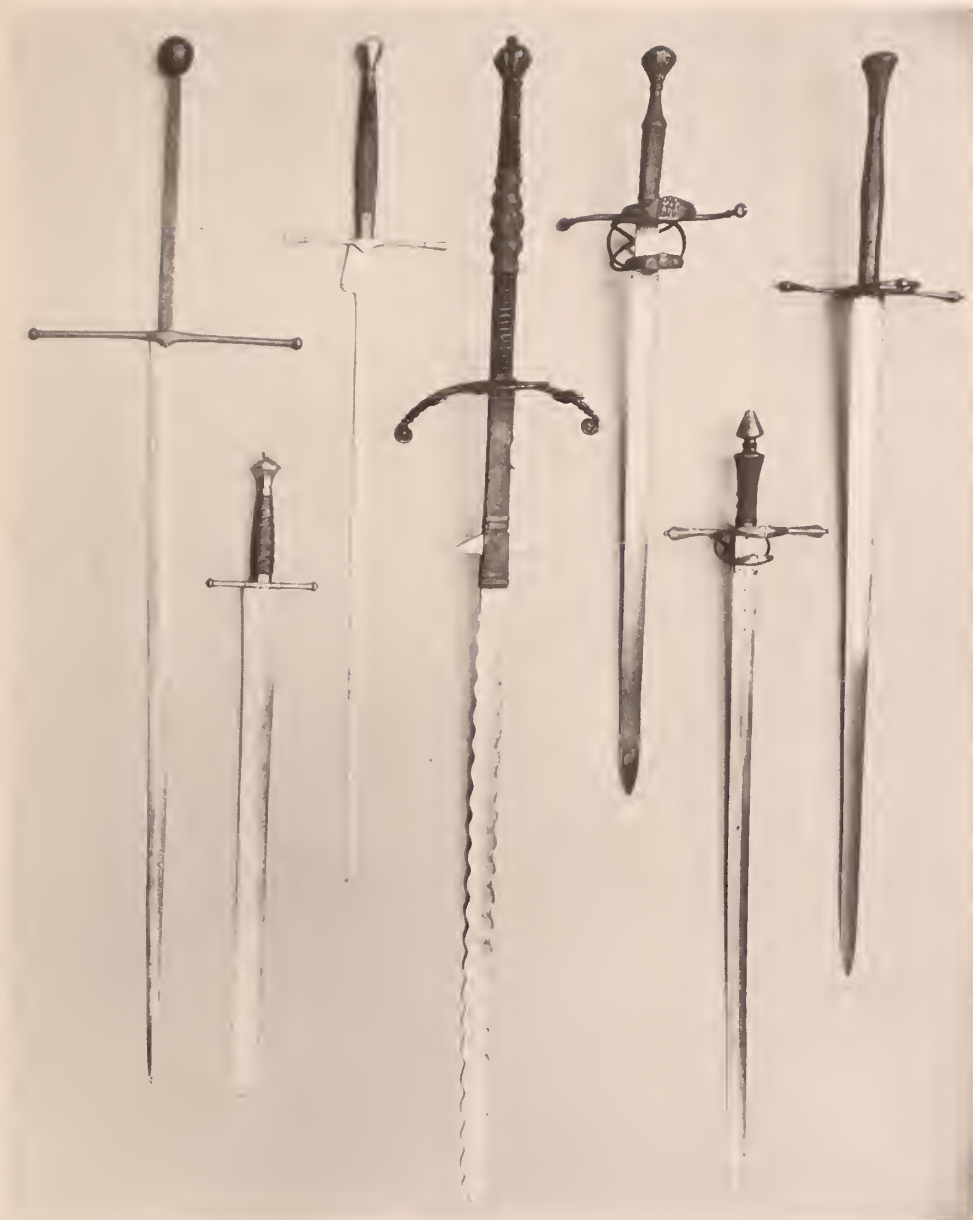
94—DOUBLE-HANDED FOIL

German, 1580

150.-

Fig-shaped pommel; grip covered with brown velvet; straight quillons expanding towards the ends and cusped in the center; blade, 42" long, grooved on either side full length, with broad

[Continued]



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94—*Concluded*

blunt end; at the upper end it expands abruptly about two inches from the hilt and forms a sort of guard; armorer's mark on ricasso.

Note: This rare type of sword was used for practicing the use of the two-handed sword.

From the Londesborough and Brett Collections (Christie's, 1895; Lot 812. fig.).

(Illustrated, Plate VII)

95—EXECUTIONER'S SWORD

German, Dated 1695

110.- Fig-shaped pommel, faceted; leather grip, wire-bound; quillons of circular section with hemispherical ends; broad, flat blade, 34" long, with armorer's mark, and with nearly parallel double cutting edges, is engraved near the hilt with scrolls, and on one side a representation of a figure suspended from a gallows and on the other a representation of an execution; on one side the inscription:

DIE HERREN STEUREN DEM UNHEIL

ICH EXEQUIRE IHR ENDT URTHEIL. ANNO 1695.

on the reverse:

WAN DEM SÜNDER WIRT ABGESPROCHEN DAS
LEBEN

SO WIRT ER MIR UNTER MEINE HANDT GEGEBEN.

"The hearts that contribute evil,
I exact their final end,
When the sinner is condemn'd to death,
Then will he be given under my hand."

Note: In striking contrast to the long and elegant rapiers is this ugly sword, which, however, must be viewed with respect and fear, as it belonged to a German executioner at the close of the seventeenth century. Readers of *Heine* will remember how he induced his first love, "Red Sefchen," a daughter of the hated race of executioners, to show him the sword "which her grandfather (the Executioner) had buried with fantastic nocturnal ceremonies. This weapon had been used in a hundred executions, and thereafter had to be put away; for is it not known that a sword which has drunk blood five score times acquires a horrible personality, that a lust for slaying possessed it, a thirst and torment that can only be appeased in like manner as are the lusts and passions of humanity—by the oblivion of the grave." (*Heine*, by Wm. Sharp.)

(Illustrated, Plate VII)

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350-



96—CALENDAR SWORD

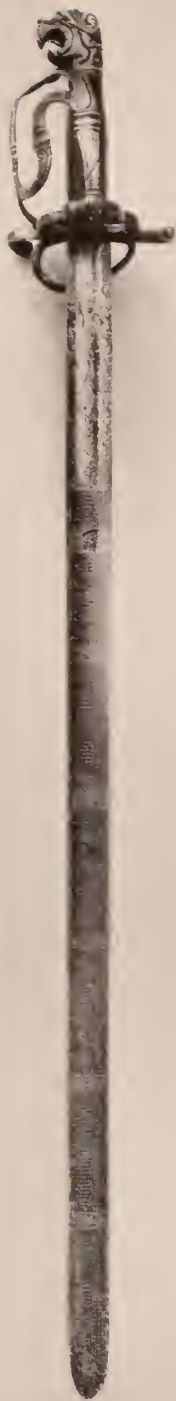
German, 1580

Pommel chiseled to represent a lion's head, and inlaid with silver dots and lines; original leather-bound grip; short quillons of square section, curve in reverse directions and terminate in archaic lions' heads. At right angles with the blade a guard of trefoil shape, from which spring two bars of flattened section, which are connected by an S-shaped bar, the whole decorated with chiseled lines and scrolls. Opposite the trefoil guard a small counter guard and thumb ring; blade double-edged, 35" long, with rounded point. For about 7" from the upper edge of the blade the surface is decorated with a floral design, between these on one side the running wolf of Passau; on the reverse the imperial cross and globe; the rest of the surface of the blade is finely etched with a perpetual calendar, the signs of the Zodiac, six months on either side, and the names of the saints. On each side of the blade is stamped the King's head, mark of Johannes Wundes, swordsmith of Solingen.

Note: There was a calendar sword in the collection of Sir Walter Scott, who described it as follows: "In the other hand is a drawn sword, which is carved over with writing, and contrived so as to keep a record of the days of the Catholic saints. In a word, it is a calendar to direct the good knight's devotions." cf. *Abbotsford*, the personal relics and antiquarian treasures of Sir Walter Scott, pl. II. A supremely rare arm.

(Illustrated)





No. 96—CALENDAR SWORD

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97—COURT SWORD

French, XVIII Century

25.-

Steel hilt pierced and engraved with scrolls; ovoid pommel; wire-bound grip; knuckle guard; short drooping quillon, pas d'âne, and lobed shell guard; "Colichemarde" blade, 32" long, triangular, with deep groove on one side and strong ridge on the other, decorated with strap ornamentation.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate VIII)

98—COURT SWORD

French, XVII Century

35.-

Steel hilt; globular pommel pierced to represent flowers and mounted men in armor; grip wound with steel wire and narrow bands; knuckle guard engraved with floral designs; small drooping quillon; pas d'âne, lobed shell guard pierced and engraved with designs similar to those on the pommel; triangular blade, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long.

From the Clements Collection.

99—COURT SWORD

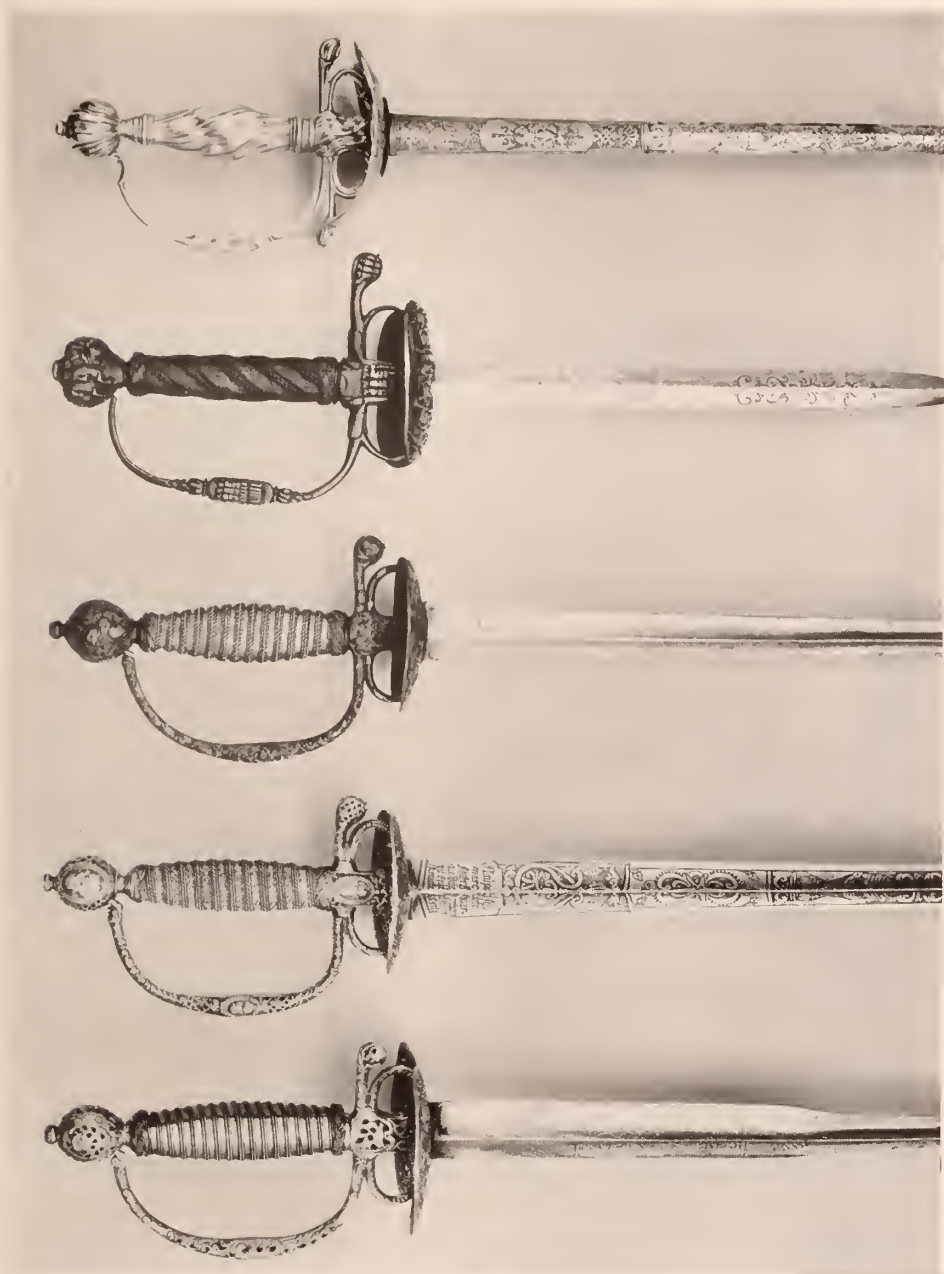
French, 1775

100.-

Silver hilt; ovoid pommel, hollow and pierced with small square openings, on one side medallion with profile bust in relief of Henri IV, on reverse bust of Marie de' Medici; grip silver wrapped; knuckle guard pierced and chiseled with floral designs, and on each side oval medallions with profile busts of (probably) Louis XV; drooping quillon, the circular flattened end pierced; in the region of the ricasso two oval medallions with profile busts, one of Louis XVI, other not known; shell guard, lobed, pierced with numerous small square openings forming sort of basket work and decorated with chiseled floral scrolls, on one side medallions with profile busts of Louis XIV and Anne of Austria, and on the other medallions with profile busts of Louis XV and his queen. Blade, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, triangular, deeply grooved on one side and strongly ribbed on other, decorated for almost entire length with engraved strap and other designs, and inscribed on both sides near the hilt: *Plau (or Mau) petit fils marchand fourbisseur au Duc d'Orléans au bout du pont St. Michel, à Paris.*

Formerly in Clements Collection and earlier in the possession of the tragedian Fechter.

(Illustrated, Plate VIII)



103

104

101

99

97

100—COURT SWORD

German, 1690

40.- Russeted hilt inlaid with silver ornamentation; globular pommel, knuckle guard, short drooping quillon and small shell guard; blade, 31" long, three short grooves all pierced with numerous circular openings.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

101—COURT SWORD

French, 1750

55.- Gilded hilt, with russet designs in relief of floral and rococo patterns delicately chiseled; oviform pommel; wire-bound grip; knuckle guard, small drooping quillon, pas d'âne, and shell guard; triangular blade 30" long.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

102—SWORD OF PAGE

French, 1720

55.- Globular pommel, slightly flattened; knuckle guard; single drooping quillon, and shell guard, all russeted and encrusted with scrolls, human figures, etc., in gold; wire-bound grip; triangular blade, 27" long, richly engraved with scrolls, etc., and gilt.

Note: A child's sword of this quality is by no means common.

103—COURT SWORD

German, 1750

35.- Silver hilt chiseled with waving fluted rococo surface; flattened globular pommel; silver grip swelling in the middle; knuckle guard on which is stamped the maker's mark—apparently the pine cone of Augsburg; short quillons, small pas d'âne, and curving concave shell guard; blade, 36" long, decorated with engraved strapwork designs and figures of angels bearing swords, and gilded.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

104—COURT RAPIER

English, Dated 1662

70.- The pommel, guard, quillon, shell and ricasso all deeply chiseled with scenes representing mounted and unmounted warriors; hilt entirely russet; grip wire-bound; "Colichemarde" blade, 36" long, flattened diamond section at upper end, narrower for about two-thirds the length, engraved with scroll pattern and dated 1662 on shell.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

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105—COURT SWORD

French, 1790

35.-

Steel hilt; faceted ovoid pommel; grip bound with steel wire and bands held by copper rivets; knuckle guard, short drooping quillon, pas d'âne, oval shell guard with scalloped edge and having an ornament of gold on its inner side in the form of radiating rays of the sun; blade, 31" long, triangular, deep groove on one side and strong ridge opposite, and engraved with classical figures, over them the inscription: HANNIBALL. Sheath of white leather with steel mountings.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

106—COURT RAPIER

Spanish, 1720

85.-

Hilt entirely blackened and inlaid with amorini, and floral scrolls; a warrior on ricasso in silver; grip wrapped in black steel wire interwoven with silver thread; blade 28" long, deeply channeled and inscribed on either side: . E . N . X . TOLEDO.

From the Londesborough Collection.



107—SWORD (PANZERSTECHE)

German, 1490

75.-

Pommel lacking; wire-bound grip; quillons curved downward; blade, 46" long, is quadrangular, channeled the full length and width on each side.

108—SWORD

Italian, XV Century

155.-

Hilt russeted and gilt; large, flat circular pommel with chamfered edges and circular depressions in center of each side; grip wire-bound; drooping quillons end in volutes; blade, 30½" long, 3⅝" wide, with strong median ridge on each side, tapers rapidly to a point. The blade belonged to an ox-tongue partisan.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

109—SWORD

Swiss, XVI Century

65.-

Russeted and chased hilt; pommel in form of grotesque lion's head; leather-bound grip; quillons curve in reverse directions and terminate in grotesque animals' heads; knuckle guard of two

[Continued]

109—*Concluded*

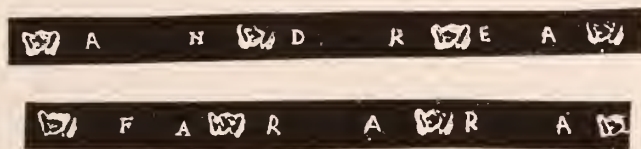
bars, connected by an S-shaped bar; small counter guard with thumb ring; blade $36\frac{1}{2}$ " long, slightly curved, back edged for one-third its length, broad groove; armorer's mark on each side.

From the Canton of Valais.

110—BROADSWORD

English, 1625

60.- Fig-shaped pommel; grip bound with shark skin; basket hilt blackened and ornamented with gilded floral design; blade, 30" long, stamped on each side with four kings' heads and ANDREA FARARA.



111—SMALL SWORD

French, XVII Century

30.- Oval fluted pommel; agate grip; S-shaped quillons, with spiral and scale decoration; single-edged blade, 21" long, etched with strapwork, rising sun, etc.

112—SMALL SWORD

Italian, XVII Century

35.- Ivory grip terminates in a turbaned head and lion's head; shell guard and knuckle guard of brass; blade $22\frac{1}{4}$ " long, back edged for one-third its length.

113—BURGANET

Swiss, 1550

40.- Polished steel. Hemispherical bowl, with low corded comb; pointed umbril with roped border pivoted at sides; hinged ear-pieces; neck guard of one plate. Retains original lining.

114—BURGANET

German (Swiss?), About 1550

60.- Polished steel. Bowl is pointed with an acorn at the apex and slightly ridged on four sides. Ear-pieces hinged and perforated with small holes forming a circle. Neck defense of one plate, and the casque has a broad pointed umbril pivoted at sides.

(Illustrated, Plate IX)

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115—HELMET

English, 1630

45.- Rounded bowl forged of two pieces and surmounted with a comb which only extends over half the diameter of the crown, thus being made to resemble a cock's comb. Narrow pointed umbril pierced for nasal. At the back a broad laminated neck guard of three plates.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection. Described and illustrated in "The Ancestor," 1902, vol. 3, p. 92, No. 7.

(Illustrated, Plate IX)

116—GROTESQUE VISOR AND CHIN-PIECE

German, Early XVII Century

50.-

Embossed in the form of a face.

From the Ullmann Collection (Cologne, 1891; Lot 15, fig.).

117—LOBSTER-TAIL BURGNET

Hungarian, 1620

70.- Black with gilt studs; spherical bowl strongly corrugated—at the top a perforated gilt ornament and at the base a gilt plume holder; peaked umbril and "Fan-Tail" neck defense of five lames riveted to the bowl; gilded nasal defense slides through slot in umbril and is secured by a screw; ear-pieces secured by straps; retains its original wadded lining of crimson silk with velvet edging.

From the Gurney and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate IX)

118—BURGANET

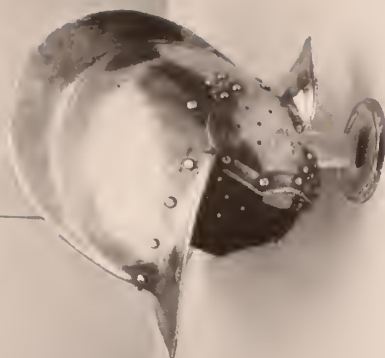
Polish, XVII Century

60.-

Rounded bowl with six ridges radiating from summit; umbril and "Lobster-Tail" neck defense of four plates riveted to bowl; cheek pieces suspended from strap riveted to bowl; nasal defense slides through slit in umbril and is secured by a screw; "Wings" of same date (?), with alternate ridges and heart-shaped key-hole and circular perforations riveted to sides of bowl.

Type worn by the Polish Guard of Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony.

(Illustrated, Plate IX)



118
128A



119
114



117
115

119—MORTUARY HELMET

English, XVII Century

50-

Blackened surface. Bowl forged in two parts: at the top of each side of bowl is a rivet which secured the crest attachment; gorget of one plate each front and back riveted to the base of bowl and to the mentonnière. Grille consisting of five strips curved strongly outward, riveted to the umbril and mentonnière which are pivoted at the sides.

Note: This helmet was fastened on a perch above a tomb. There is a mortuary helmet in the Cleveland Museum of Art, and one in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In the Supplement to Sir Guy Francis Laking's "Record of European Armour and Arms," Mr. Cripps-Day describes and illustrates similar helmets which are still suspended over tombs in English churches.

From the Vincent J. Robinson Collection, Parnham, Beaminster, Dorset.

(Illustrated, Plate IX)

120—MORION

Italian, 1530-1550

460-

Low roped comb; drooping brim; on each side of bowl the arms of Bologna engraved in an embossed shield. At its base are holes for securing the lining.

A similar morion was exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, June 3rd to 16th, 1880. Cf. de Cosson, "Ancient Helmets" in Archaeological Journal, vol. 37, p. 537, No. 100, fig. 100.

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 567).

(Illustrated, Plate X)

121—MORION

Spanish, XVI Century

270-

Forged in two pieces. Roped comb $4\frac{1}{4}$ " high. Strongly curved brim with roped edge. Round the base and top of bowl a row of rivets for securing lining strap. Check pieces missing. Surface richly etched with bands of strapwork enclosing trophies, masks and medallions with heads of warriors. Brim etched with acanthus leaf design. At base of comb a brass escutcheon-shaped plume holder.

From the Chevalier Raoul Richards Collection (Rome, 1890; Lot 98. pl. 4).

(Illustrated, Plate X)

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122—CABASSET

Italian, 1570

1550.-

Pear-shaped bowl, terminating in a solid curved stem. Brim slightly drooping, with roped border. Surface decorated with alternate bright and etched and gilt bands enclosing figures and strapwork. Around base of bowl a row of rivets and rosette washers, and following the border of the brim a row of brass rivets for securing the lining straps.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

Exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (cf. de Cosson, op. cit., p. 539, No. 108, fig. 105).

(Illustrated, Plate X)

123—CABASSET

Italian, About 1560

200.-

Pear-shaped bowl, terminating in a solid curved stem. Brim slightly drooping, with roped border. Bowl decorated with alternate bright and etched bands enclosing birds, trophies, etc.; there is a similar etched band around the base of the bowl and brim; a row of brass rivets around the base of the bowl for securing lining strap.

(Illustrated, Plate X)

124—MORION-CABASSET

Italian, 1560

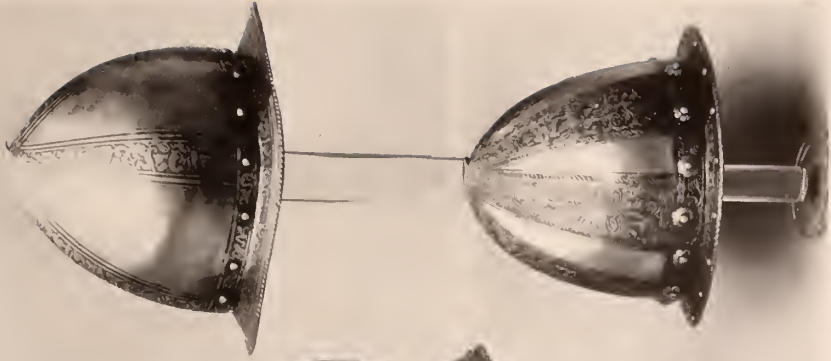
425.-

Pear-shaped bowl terminating in a solid curved stem. Brim slightly drooping and curved upward. Around base of bowl a row of brass rosette washers and rivets for securing lining strap. Brass plume holder riveted to base of bowl. Entire surface russeted and ornamented with engraved and gilded bands terminating in busts and heads of grotesque animals. In center of bowl on either side is an equestrian figure in classical armor. Wt. 2 lbs. 13 oz.

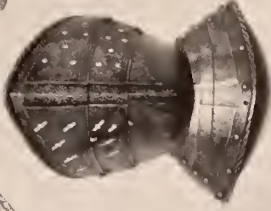
From the Lord Breadalbane and Gurney Collections (Christie's, 1898; Lot 278).

Exhibited at the New Gallery, Early Italian Art, 1894, No. 1170.

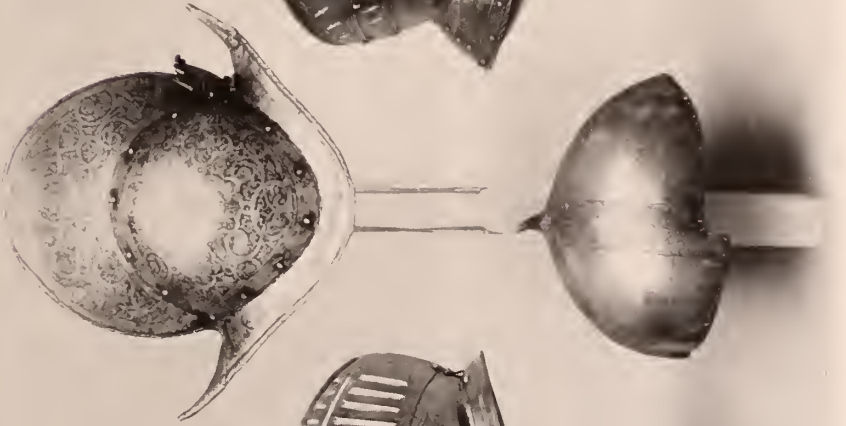
(Illustrated, Plate X)



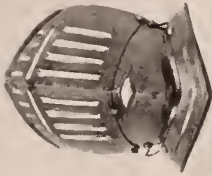
123
122



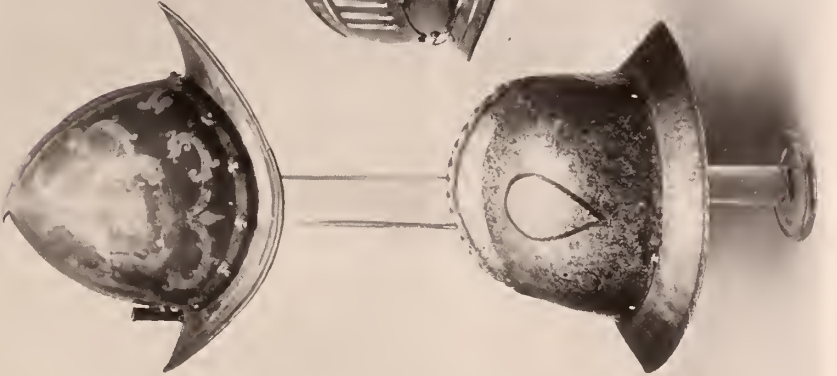
126



121
125



127



124
120

125—REINFORCING PATE DEFENSE (ESCOFIA)

Spanish, XVI Century

450.- Crossing the bowl at right angles, forming a cross of St. George, are two broad bands slightly depressed, etched and gilded with masks, trophies, scrolls and floral designs. The bowl terminates in a solid stem. Around the edge a series of small perforations of later date.

Note: An exceedingly rare and well-executed piece.

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

126—FALLING BEVOR, OR BUFFE

Portuguese, 1550

150.- Of six plates, the two upper plates pierced with oblong slits and circular openings for breathing. Decorated with sunken bands with etched interlacing scrolls and strap patterns.

Note: A piece of high quality.

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

127—BUFFE, OR FALLING BEVOR

English (?) 1560-90

75.- Of three plates, the upper and lower with roped edges; the upper or falling plate pierced with two long horizontal slits and two series of vertical slits, the lower plate pierced with a diamond-shaped opening in the mouth region. Hooks at the sides for attaching the buffe to the easque.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

Exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland (cf. de Cosson, op. cit., p. 534, No. 92, Pl. VII, fig. 93).

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

128—THREE-QUARTER SUIT

Nuremberg, 1565

375.- Type worn by officer of Landsknechte. Blackened, enriched by marginal bands of bright steel. Consisting of:

Burgonet: Bowl with high corded comb, hinged ear-pieces and single neckplate; the Nuremberg guild-mark stamped on umbril.

Gorget: Of three plates front and back ornamented with brass-headed studs; pierced on the right with a T-shaped hole for the pin of the shoulder strap; a vertical pin riveted to each side to prevent shoulder straps from swaying. Bears Nuremberg guild-mark and armorer's mark.

[*Continued*]

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128—*Concluded*

Breastplate: Of peascod form, with lightly corded turnover and gussets. Bears Nuremberg guild-mark.

Backplate: With corded edges, and near the top are stamped the Nuremberg guild-mark and armorer's mark.

Taces of two plates, *Tassets* of seven plates, *Arm-guards* of eight plates, studded with brass-headed rivets.

Fingered gauntlets, with bell cuffs.

From the de Cosson, Spiller (Christie's, 1901; Lot 114) and T. G. Nevill Collections.



(*Illustrated, Plate XI*)

128A—PARTS OF SUIT OF ARMOR

Austrian, 1550

240.-

Helmet—Bowl with high comb and umbril forged in one piece; cheek guards hinged at sides; face defense modern.

Breastplate—With low tapul and strongly roped gusset and turnover; sides of breastplates scalloped; waist defense of three plates, the upper borders of which are scalloped—the lower lame is modern.

Tassets—Modern.

Backplate—With corded borders; it was secured to the breastplate by a projecting pin on each side which fits into a corresponding perforation in the breastplate.

(*Helmet Illustrated, Plate LX*)

129—BREASTPLATE

German, About 1540

2500.-

Bright steel, with finely moulded tapul, roped turnover, and roped esselles; placate fits beneath breastplate and is fitted with taces of three plates curiously terminating in small tassets attached by riveted buckles; beneath, the small tassets are fixed by spring pins; cuisses of eight plates, roped and sunk borders. The whole of this fine harness is etched in vertical bands in the style of Peter von Speier; an oval panel on either breast, en-

[*Continued*







129—Concluded

graved on the right with the Crucifixion, on the left with the figure of a knight kneeling, armed cap-à-pie, in the costume of about 1530: beneath the turnover engraved battle scene of nude warriors: the other bands of engraving consist of interlacing arabesques and scrolls.

Note: A splendid specimen in excellent preservation; museum piece.

From the Pritchatt, Bernal and Gurney Collections (Christie's, 1898; Lot 284, pl.).

(Illustrated, Plate XII)

130—MITTEN GAUNTLET

French, 1550

Exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, November 1st, 1883, and illustrated and described by Baron de Cosson in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. 41, p. 284, No. 15, pl. IV, fig. 20, as follows:

"Large Mitten tilting gauntlet for the right hand, probably French; date about 1550.

"For perfection of workmanship, this is about the finest gauntlet I have ever met with. It is formed to the shape of the hand in the most marvelous fashion, and its suppleness is wonderful. A maker of modern armour, Mr. Leblanc, of Paris, once told me that it is a most difficult problem to design the curves of the edges of the plates of a gauntlet, so that they will run back over the others freely, yet closely, leaving no gap between them, and although this result is attained with wonderful perfection in all the fine gauntlets hitherto described, in none is its difficulty more apparent than in this gauntlet, where the metacarpal plates are extended so as to envelop the lower

joints of the thumb. The salient ridge across the knuckles is boldly decorated like that of No. 12, the ulnar protuberance and a similar one on the thumb are twisted like a snail shell, the plates covering the phalanges are formed to take the exact shape of the fingers, and the finger nails are represented. In all the previous examples, indeed in gauntlets generally, with the exception of tilting ones, the thumb is separate from the gauntlet and hinged to it; but here it is in one piece with it. It is probable therefore that this gauntlet was intended for tilting. The cuff is long and not hinged on the inside, but is large enough for the hand to pass through it. It is attached to the hand portion by staples and pins, so that a different cuff could be used with the same hand, or a different hand with the same cuff."

The rivet of the inner side of the upper metacarpal plate works in a slotted opening, which allows the hand of the gauntlet to take an inward trend when it is rolled back, as does the hand when moved in the same way.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated)



130

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131—STIRRUP

Spanish, 1700

550.-

Chiseled steel, the whole elaborately ajouré with designs of flowers, dogs, arabesques, etc. The edges are strengthened by ribs which end in floral pendants.

Note: There is a pair of stirrups practically identical in design and workmanship in the Musée d'Artillerie, Paris—undoubtedly made by the same master. cf. Album of the Musée d'Artillerie. G 646. A second similar pair of stirrups are in the Bavarian National Museum, Munich. A masterpiece of its kind.

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated on Cover and Plate XIII)

132—REINFORCING PAULDRON

Italian, 1525

425.-

For left shoulder. Margin etched with floral scrolls, dolphins, etc., and running midway across the face a delicately etched pattern of convolvulus. Pierced openings for the screws for securing it to the armor, which also have etching about them. Museum piece.

From the Duke d'Osuna and Infantado, and Thewalt Collections (Cologne, 1903; Lot 1581. fig.).

(Illustrated, Plate XIV)







133—SNAPHAUNCE LOCK

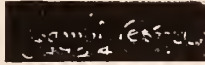
Italian, 1724

25.-

Lockplate engraved with scrolls. At the rear end a mask carved in low relief. Hammer likewise engraved with scrolls, with relief mask at pivot. Pan, pan-cover, frizzen, and frizzen-spring finely forged and engraved.

The inside quite plain. Lockplate engraved: "GAMBI CEBNA 1724." Mainspring, sear, sear-spring and link missing.

From the Clements Collection.



(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

134—MIQUELET LOCK

Italian, XVIII Century

30.-

6.8" x 4.9". Massive lock for a large hunting gun. Lockplate engraved with foliate design, and, at rear end, a coat of arms bendy of six, ensigned with an ecclesiastical hat. Main spring of great strength, bearing on the hammer shaft in front of the pivot and exerting pressure downward, finely modeled and slightly engraved. Hammer and bridle equally well forged, the former being also engraved with floral patterns. Upper jaw of hammer shaped and engraved to represent a cock lying upon its back. Back of frizzen forged and engraved as a curled leaf. Vertical channels on face of the frizzen almost worn away. Frizzen-spring similar in shape and decoration to the mainspring and lying on top of it. End of pan developed as an inverted semi-cone, engraved with leaves and triangular panels. The two sears both finely formed, that for the half cock being engraved. Armorer's mark on inner surface of lockplate.

From the Dixon and Clements Collections.



(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

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135—WHEELLOCK

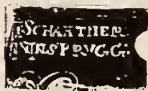
Austrian, Early XVIII Century

1750
A large wheellock (length 9.5") for a heavy sporting gun. Massive lockplate, 3" thick, engraved with scene of deer hunting. In the foreground three mounted men and a dog, the men in three-cornered hats and long-skirted coats; one has a queue reaching to his waist. Further back a pack of dogs are pursuing a stag, the unfortunate animal has stumbled, the dogs are upon him, and a hunter gallops up with hunting sword in hand to administer the *coup de grâce*. Rear of lockplate terminates in scrolls, cut out and chased; similar chased scrolls and lines border the design. In front of pan the inscription "I. SCHAHTNER IN INSPRUGG."

Wheel entirely behind the lockplate; its shaft, carved with small leaves in low relief, projects through a screwed-in bushing. End of pan closed by a hinged gate held by a spring catch; when gate is opened touch hole is easily accessible for cleaning. Large flash guard. Pan-cover with terminal forged as a conventional leaf. Large cock of late form, the jaws concealed behind a flat development of the stem, to which the upper jaw is attached while the lower is movable. The stem also develops a long flat handle terminating in a knob which at first sight appears to be turned, but which is really forged and carved like the other parts. Cock, cock-spring, cock-spring bridle, pan-gate and pan-cover are chased in foliate scrolls. A projection from the cock-spring is finely forged as a leaf.

Interior of lock as elaborately decorated as exterior. Wheel bridle, mainspring, mainspring clip, sear, sear bridle, and pan-cover catch-spring all chased to match the decoration of the external parts.

From the Dixon and Clements Collections.



(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

136—POWDER TESTER

German, XVII Century

25.-

A most unusual specimen of this type of mechanism. It consists of a small powder-chamber with pan and touch tole, a cap to receive the force of the explosion, and a dial to record the amount of that force. In this style of tester the cap is attached to the rim of a graduated wheel, against which bears a powerful spring, making it difficult to turn.

The gunpowder is placed in the chamber and the cap pushed down over it. It is exploded by a match at the touch hole, the explosion driving back the cap, turning the wheel with it. The more powerful the powder, the further will the wheel be turned.

Base has at one end a screw, for mounting tester on a wooden support. At other end is the powder-chamber, its front carved as a human head, the open mouth forming the pan. It is attached to wheel by an arm carved as a dolphin.

Wheel mounted in center of base; mounting, on each side, carved in leaf motif. Wheel graduated on both sides with numbers one to fourteen; notches on the edge correspond with the graduation. Spring bears against notched edge, but by means of a thumbscrew a lever may be forced down against the spring, depressing it from the wheel and leaving the latter free to turn. Entire mechanism well and sturdily made. Length, 9.9"; height, 8.7".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

137—WHEELLOCK PISTOL

Flemish, Late XVII Century

100.-

Barrel one-third octagon, two-thirds sixteen-sided. Transverse band of fire-gilding between the two portions, rest of barrel covered with foliate design in false damascene of silver. Cal. .50. Stock almost straight, of dark brown wood, with slight inlay of brass wire, with brass ramrod sleeves and butt ferrule. Butt, top of grip, and left side carved in low relief with conventionalized floral designs in medallions. Ramrod of plain wood, metal tipped. Plain trigger, flat trigger-guard, fire-gilt. Lock-screws have small bone escutcheons, engraved with circles.

Lock of simple early type, with external wheel. Face of lockplate false-damascened in silver in design to match the barrel. Pan and edges of lockplate regilded. Length, 27.5".

(Illustrated, Plate XV)

138—WHEELLOCK PISTOL

French, End XVI Century

280.-

Barrel one-third octagonal, two-thirds sixteen-sided, cal. .50. Slight engraving in floral motifs. Stock of pearwood (?) with oviform pommel; lock portion, grip, and pommel profusely inlaid with brass wire and silver dots in design of flowers, birds, and a rabbit. Small oval butt-cap of plain steel. Steel trigger-guard, with long understrap, lock-screw escutcheon, ramrod sleeves, and forestock tip with slight engraving. Lock of early form and peculiar construction. Wheel is external, and its shaft, instead of bearing on a bridle attached to the lockplate, passes entirely through the pistol, and has its bearing in the lock-screw escutcheon. The mainspring not attached to the lock, but mounted in the wooden stock and held in position by a pin. When the lock is not spanned the tip of the mainspring-chain protrudes through a hole in the trigger-guard. The trigger emerges from the side of the stock and is bent sideways so that it comes within the trigger-guard. Cock, cock-spring, cock-spring bridle, pan, pan-cover, and lockplate are engraved (the latter but slightly, in two places). Clip which helps to hold the wheel in position cut out of steel in the form of a bird, and likewise engraved. Its terminal, like that of the cock-spring, is forged as a curled leaf. Length, 28".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XV)

139—WHEELLOCK PISTOL

German (?) XVI Century

260.-

Barrel half octagon, cal. .512; slight flare at muzzle, two armorer's marks at breech. Stock of walnut inlaid with bone in grotesques, masks, volutes, etc. On under part of forestock two bone plates engraved with the figures of a Turk and a hunter respectively. On left side small oval medallion of mother-of-pearl, engraved with a squirrel. Ramrod and simple trigger, trigger-guard missing. Fish-tail pommel. Lock of simple form,

[Continued]

139—*Concluded*

with external wheel, held to lockplate by pan and by a clip of carved steel. A well-made pistol of unusual form. Length, 22.7".

From the Thewalt Collection (Cologne, 1903; Lot 1697. fig., Pl. 26).



(Illustrated, Plate XV)

140—WHEELLOCK PISTOL

Italian, Early XVII Century

Barrel half octagon, reinforced at muzzle (elementary cannon barrel), cal. .54. On breech the name "Antonio Francino." Long butt-strap (chiseled terminal missing). Length, 18.3"

Stock of fine walnut (slightly cracked and worm-marked), of typical Brescian form. Grip portion octagonal. Forestock slightly carved. Butt-cap and trigger-guard carved in low relief and ajouré in foliate designs.* Carved trigger and ramrod, ajouré ramrod sleeve. Forestock tip has steel bushing.

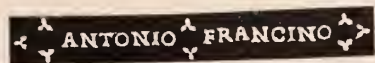
Lock of graceful form, with external wheel, protected by thin steel guard. Lockplate terminates in urn-shaped decoration. Cock, cock-spring and pan-cover finely carved, the first in a leaf design, the others in conventional forms. Parts on inside of lock also finely shaped. Inside of lockplate bears maker's mark.

A remarkably fine pistol, typical of the wheellock at its highest development.

From the Clements Collection.

* The former backed with brilliant red silk.

† Engraved steel bushing for the forward lockplate screw.



(Illustrated, Plate XV)

170.-

*Kindly read the Conditions under which every item is offered and sold.
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141—WHEELLOCK PISTOLS (Pair)

English or Dutch, End XVI Century

500.-

Barrels octagonal, browned, and profusely inlaid with heavy silver, boldly carved as cherubs, flowers, and heads of wheat. Fixed open rear, silver bead front sights. Barrels rifled with six grooves, right-hand twist; cal. .50. Height, 21.2".

Stocks of mahogany (?) with panels of carving in conventional scroll designs. Steel butt-caps bear engraved the two-headed eagle of Austria, surmounted by a crown. Brass ramrod sleeves and forestock tips. Plain ramrods of light wood with steel tips. Flat trigger-guards decorated with slight damascene of silver (on one almost worn off). Plain triggers, with external trigger-springs attached to the trigger-guards. Small bone lock-screw escutcheons.

Locks of early form with external wheels. Lockplates decorated with tooling and with silver inlay corresponding with that on the barrel.

From the Thewalt Collection (Cologne, 1903; Lot 1700. Fig., Pl. 26).

(Illustrated, Plate XV)

142—WHEELLOCK PISTOLS (Pair)

German, Late XVI Century

1100.-

Barrels half octagon, bell mouth, cal. .55, decorated with figures of men in undress uniform in false damascene. Stocks of walnut almost completely covered with inlay of engraved bone representing hunting scenes, mythical figures, animals, grotesques, arabesques, etc. Forestocks, grips, and pommels ornamented with bands of embossed copper-gilt, with design of masks and flowers. Pommel caps are lion heads in the same material. Length, 21.1".

Large locks have external wheels with steel shields and half-caps, spring-return pan-covers, and safety catches on the left sides of the pistols. Lockplates and wheel-caps show traces of false damascene; cock-springs are carved. Armorer's mark on each lockplate. Steel-tipped ramrods are old, but do not belong to these pistols. Simple triggers and trigger-guards.

From the palace at Stuttgart,—indeed a royal pair, worthy of place in any museum or private collection.



(Illustrated, Plate XV)

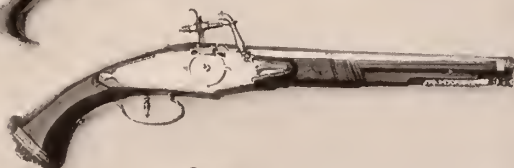
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139



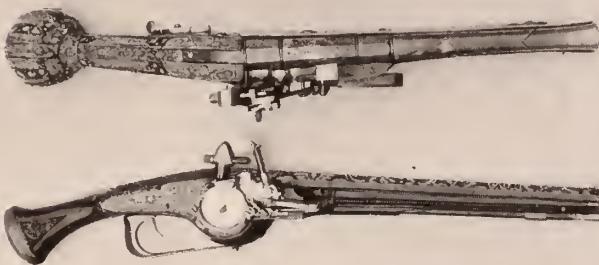
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142



141



138



143—ALL-METAL WHEELLOCK PISTOL

Braunschweig, 1579 (?)

260.- Barrel one-third octagon, cal. .556. Fixed open rear, bead front sights. Slight stamped ornamentation on octagonal portion of barrel; at breech armorer's mark and initials L.S. Barrel removable from stock by loosening two screws. Length, 18.1".

Stock a single piece of steel—a masterpiece of forging. Belt hook and ramrod of steel, plain trigger and trigger-guard, the former not fastened inside stock, but simply hooked over a projecting pin. Hinged buttplate with spring catch, the release button for which is missing, the hollow butt forming a box. Stock proper entirely unornamented; buttplate, however, etched with design of the letters H and I surmounted by a crown supported by lions, with the date 1579 (?),—a device employed frequently on weapons and armor of the court of Duke Julius of Brunswick (cf. Bohlmann, "Die Zeichen oder Monogramme des Herzogs Julius von Braunschweig").

Lock unusual in having the cock-spring on the inside. Wheel partly inside, covered by steel cap. Pan-cover has spring release and large knob to make opening easier. Safety catch. Inside parts of lock are carved, although outside is quite plain. A somewhat similar all-metal pistol, with a similar design on the buttplate, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

144—REPEATING WHEELLOCK PISTOL

German, Date 1600

1075-

One barrel with two touch holes and two locks. The barrel is loaded twice, the charges being rammed down one on top of the other. In shooting, the forward charge is fired first, then the rear one—if it has not already exploded! Length, 20.4".

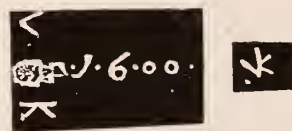
Barrel half octagon, cal. .545. Gilded transverse flutings at end of octagon portion, followed by short etched decoration. Reinforcement at muzzle and at breech. Breech bears mark, Nuremberg arms, initials V. R. and date 1600.

Stock of walnut elaborately inlaid with staghorn in conventional patterns with masks, foliage, etc. Oviform pommel with carved steel tip. Carved single trigger and trigger-guard.

Lock an exceptionally fine one; double, two locks mounted on single lock-plate. Cocks face each other. Wheels partly inside locks, protected by open-work steel caps. Pan-covers have spring releases. Two safety catches. Forward cock, pan-cover release-button, pan-cover catch-spring and rear safety restored. A very ingenious mechanism permits a single trigger to control both locks. When it is pulled the forward lock is released; by continuing the pull the second lock is also released, so that a single long pull will fire two shots in rapid succession. Under no circumstances can the second lock be fired until the first lock is released. This mechanism is an interesting precursor of the single trigger used to-day on many double-barreled guns. Armorer's mark on lockplate.

This is truly an extraordinary weapon. The lock is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity and artistic execution; the stock and barrel are in every way worthy of it. It may justly be called the culmination of the sixteenth century gunmaker's art.

From the Brett Collection (London, 1895; Lot 237. fig., Pl. 6).



(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

145—COMBINATION BATTLE-AXE AND WHEELLOCK PISTOL

Saxon, Late XVI Century

575-

Straight walnut stock elaborately inlaid with engraved horn and bone representing animals of the chase, and hunter. Butt capped with stag-horn engraved with sportsmen, masks, etc. Axe head of steel, elaborately incised with arabesques, birds, mammals and monsters. Convex cutting edge. Socket an irregular hexagon, so designed that the axe blade is offset to side of stock opposite to that on which the pistol lock is mounted. Haft formed by pistol barrel which passes through axe-socket. Barrel half octagon, smooth bore, cal. .70, decorated with arabesque engraving. Indecipherable armorer's mark (?) at breech. Length, 32.6". Lock of XVI century form; open wheel guarded by a bridle but not capped, springless pan-cover, no safety or flash guard. Lockplate, wheel, and cock are covered with engraving of arabesques and, on lockplate, a running stag. Engraved trigger-guard, double set-trigger.

This is a combination weapon of extraordinary quality; although a clumsy and apparently impractical contrivance, it has received a lavishness of decoration to be equalled only in the finest works of the Renaissance gunsmith. We know of no better specimen of this combination arm occurring in a public sale.

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

146—"HIGHLAND" SCOTCH FLINTLOCK PISTOLS (Pair)

Mid-XVIII Century

675-

Barrels one-third fluted, with bell-mouth octagon muzzles; cal. .575; elaborately engraved in conventional foliation. Stocks of steel, carved and inlaid with silver in design of Celtic strapwork. "Ram's horn" butts, ovoid triggers, no trigger-guards. Butts have pricklers for cleaning touch holes; these have tops to match the triggers. Steel ramrods. Typical Scotch locks, with external scar for half-cock. Signed on lockplates "Jo. Christie, Stirling." Length 11".

An exceptionally fine pair of these rare Scottish weapons. A single similar pistol by the same maker is in the Royal Armoury, Windsor, described and illustrated (No. 1) in Laking's catalogue.

(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

*Kindly read the Conditions under which every item is offered and sold.
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147—HUNTING SWORD AND FLINTLOCK PISTOL COMBINED

Italian, XVII Century

170.—Pistol-butt grip capped with chased steel cap; knuckle guard, pierced shell, and single drooping quillon, all chased and roped; blade of sabre type, partly back-edged and deeply chased for part of its length near the hilt with floral designs, etc. One side is engraved with a hand issuing from clouds and holding a scimitar, below this the inscription: *CONCORDIA CRES PARU CRES CUNT*; on the reverse a head wearing a casque, and below the inscription: *SI DEUS PRO NOBIS QUIS CONTRA NOS*. Attached to the right of the blade is the trigger, hammer and pan, and on the opposite is the pistol barrel; below the barrel two bent staples for attaching the sword to the hanger or belt.

(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

148—FLINTLOCK PISTOL

Italian, XVII Century

200.—A peculiar all-steel pistol. Barrel one-quarter fluted octagon, the flutings extending beyond the octagonal portion to about the middle of the barrel, at which they terminate in transverse carved rings. On the top of the breech an indecipherable inscribed name; on the underside, as also at the center, foliate engraving. Cal. .62. Length 19".

Stock (except butt-cap) forged from a single piece of steel, the entire surface except for a section which forms the lockplate being repoussé and chiseled in low relief with a design of flowers, monsters, and human figures. Butt-cap and trigger-guard are similarly decorated. There is no forestock, the metal ramrod hanging in sleeves attached to the underside of the barrel.

Lock is extraordinary. There is no true lockplate, on which the lock parts are mounted, but instead merely a flattened place on the right-hand side of the steel stock. Here is pivoted a hammer, the pivot passing quite through the stock of the pistol and emerging on the other side, to which are attached a mainspring and a sear-trigger. To the extremity of the hammer pivot is fixed a tumbler of the usual form, which bears upon the mainspring and is held in the positions of "half-cock" or "cock" by the sear. The extremity of the sear is developed to form the trigger, passing around and under the stock. To the right side of the barrel is bolted the pan, which in turn supports the friz-

[Continued]

135

136
133

134

PLATE XVI



145

143
144
146
148

147

148—*Concluded*

zen and frizzen-spring, the latter built into the under side of the pan. Hammer, trigger, and pan are carved in low relief to match the stock. On the flattened lockplate section the inscription "PIETRO. CAVA. FEC. IN. BRE[SCIA]."

From the Richards Collection.



(Illustrated, Plate XVI)

149—WHEELLOCK PISTOLS (Pair) *German, Late XVI Century*

420.- Barrels half-octagon, cal. .517 and .538 respectively, no ornamentation. Stocks of pearwood (?), almost completely covered with inlay of engraved bone in designs of plants and animals, or in panels of strapwork. Plain flat trigger-guards. Triggers split, the rear portion forming a trigger-spring. Flattened ball butts (inlaid medallion on one butt restored), plain steel ramrod sleeves. Length 25.4".

Plain locks with external wheels, made up and inoperative. One lock attached to stock in peculiar fashion: the usual forward lock-screw is replaced by a screw passing through grip and engaging extreme rear of the lockplate.

(Illustrated, Plate XVII)

150—REPEATING FLINTLOCK PISTOLS (Pair)

Belgian (?), Late XVIII Century

120.- These pistols have each one lock, two barrels, two flash pans and two frizzens. The barrels are mounted one above the other, and attached to the stock by a longitudinal bolt between them. On this bolt they turn, bringing their flash pans alternately in front of the lock, and being held in firing position by a catch on the trigger-guard. Thus, after one shot is fired, the catch is pressed, the barrel-assembly rotated, and a second shot fired from the unused barrel.

Barrels one-quarter octagon, blending to round. Two rows of

[Continued]

150—*Concluded*

transverse lines carved in front of the octagonal portions. Cal. .575. Breeches show traces of engraving. Stocks of walnut. Steel butt-caps with long side-straps show traces of engraving. Edges of face-plates at front of stocks and rear of barrel-assemblies engraved in conventional patterns, as are also the long top-straps. Top-strap and lock-screw escutcheons are very large, of steel filigree. Plain trigger-guards, with special catch. Triggers have slight scroll. Ramrods on side of barrel-assemblies. Forestocks between barrels. Length 18.9".

Locks are simple flintlocks, of late form, lockplates engraved with floral scrolls and name "MASTREG."

Good examples of a rare form of repeating pistol, both specimens in good working order.



151—REPEATING FLINTLOCK PISTOL

English, End XVIII Century

425.-

An extraordinary semi-automatic arm; fine specimen of the highest mechanical development of flintlock firearms.

Barrel round, cannon muzzle and transverse rings, lug at breech to aid in unscrewing from frame, rifled with twelve grooves, right-hand twist, cal. .43. Engraved collar at breech. Stock of walnut (?), elaborately inlaid with silver wire in designs of trophies, scrolls, and a crown. Silver butt-cap repoussé as a lion's head. Length 8.7".

Flintlock is combined with breech-loading repeating mechanism. Between barrel and stock is a steel frame enlarged to contain a brass cylinder slightly over an inch in diameter. To the left end of this cylinder is attached a crank which ordinarily lies back along the stock. On the right side of the frame is attached the lock, the priming pan coming opposite the end of the cylinder, from which develops a smaller cylinder flattened in one plane. This

[*Continued*]

151—*Concluded*

flat surface forms the bottom of the priming pan, a touch hole at its extremity communicating with a cavity in the main cylinder which forms the powder chamber of the weapon. This cavity is bisected by a metal partition; the cylinder also contains another similar cavity not so divided.

Just behind the cylinder, on the left side of the frame, a trap door covers magazines for powder and for bullets. A separate priming powder magazine is attached to the pan.

To load the pistol the muzzle is pointed downward and the crank turned. This brings the two cavities in the cylinder opposite the magazines for powder and balls respectively. The balls cannot enter the powder cavity because of the partition above described; each cavity, therefore, takes its proper charge. With the main cylinder the small cylinder also turns, its flat surface picking up a small quantity of priming powder. A lug on the main cylinder at the same time closes the pan cover and cocks the hammer.

The crank is now returned to its original position. The bullet falls into the breech of the barrel, which just contains it and does not, therefore, permit the powder to leave the chamber. The priming powder on the flat surface of the small cylinder is brought into proper position under the pan-cover, and the arm is ready to fire. Thus by simply turning the crank around and back the weapon is loaded, primed, and cocked: the complete operation, in this flintlock pistol, takes hardly longer than the corresponding manipulation of the single-action revolver in wide use a few decades ago and still occasionally used to-day.

The mechanism of the arm is in perfect condition: it could be loaded and fired at once. All parts of metal frame and lock engraved in conventional foliate designs. On the lockplate the name "ADAMS."



(*Illustrated, Plate XVII*)

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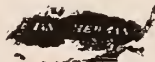
152—FLINTLOCK PISTOLS (Pair)

Dutch, 1750

1000.-
Barrels one-quarter octagon, cal. .555, reinforced at muzzle and engraved at breech and tang with scrolls and monsters. Stocks of ivory; butts carved as classical helmeted heads, collars of black ivory inlaid above butts. Scroll carving around top-straps; slight carving also on forestock. Lock-screw escutcheons and ramrod sleeves of carved steel. Plain triggers; trigger-guards with slight modeling and engraving. Ivory ramrods with plain steel tips. Three inches of the forestock of one pistol are restored, and both stocks have slight injuries at locks. Length 19.9".

Plain flintlocks, slightly engraved with grotesques, and the name IAN HERMANS.

Note: Ivory-handled pistols are very rare, and these are fine specimens. From the Steengracht Collection.



(Illustrated, Plate XVII)

153—FLINTLOCK PISTOLS (PAIR)

Italian, Late XVII Century

250.-
Barrels one-quarter octagon, blending into round, with transverse carved lines at end of octagon section. Cal. .515. At breech the name "LAZAR LAZARI." Octagon portion finely fluted. Stocks of fine walnut, one broken and skilfully repaired; elaborately ornamented in steel carved in low relief in arabesques of flowers and dragon-heads. These ornamented metal parts consist of: butt-caps, with long side-straps, top-strap escutcheons, lock-screw escutcheons, belt hooks, trigger-guards and trigger-guard escutcheons, ramrod tips and sleeves, forestock tips. Triggers carved as monsters. Length 15.1".

Flintlocks of fine quality, with lockplates, hammers, frizzens, and frizzen-springs carved to match the other metal parts. Lockplates signed: "GIO. BATTIZO."

An exceptionally fine pair of flintlocks, of the best period and in perfect condition.

From the Clements Collection.



(Illustrated, Plate XVII)

154



153



151



153



152



149



154—FLINTLOCK PISTOL

Italian, End XVII Century

85.-

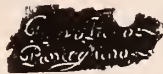
Barrel one-third fluted octagon, cal. .525. At the breech the partially obliterated name "LAZARINO COMINAZZO." Silver knife-blade front sight. Length 19.8".

Stock of light walnut, mounted in steel chiseled in low relief in floral design with monkeys and monsters; crude workmanship. Mountings include: Butt-cap with long side-straps, top-strap escutcheon, lock-screw escutcheon, trigger-guard and trigger escutcheon, forestock band and ramrod sleeves. Trigger of openwork steel in floral design. The butt-cap proper is separate from the side-straps and is hollow, attached to the stock by a long screw. A large washer and two metal ornaments appear to be later additions to this cap. Forestock and lock section of the stock slightly carved.

Lock carved with flowers and monsters to match the mounts of the stock. Lockplate bears the name "PIETRO PAOLO, PANTEGLINO".

From the Clements Collection.

LAZARINO COMINAZZO



(Illustrated, Plate XVII)

155—FLINTLOCK PISTOLS (Pair)

Italian, Mid XVII Century

1200.-

Barrels half fluted octagon, cal. .50 in. Carved transverse lines at end of octagonal portion, longitudinal ridge on top of round portion. Inscribed at breech:

Length 17".

Stocks of fine walnut, elaborately mounted in ajouré steel inlay of the highest quality; foliate designs with birds and monsters. Mountings consist of side straps, top strap, lock screw and trigger escutcheons, forestock bands, and forestock pin escutcheons. Butt caps, triggers, trigger-guards, and ramrod sleeves are carved with equal skill and elaboration, but in low relief against a solid background. Butt-cap screw heads in the form of coiling serpents. Exposed parts of stock are slightly carved, and have been heavily varnished. Ramrods are restored; both pistols have lost bits of their openwork inlay; forestock of one broken and repaired, also a piece missing from its side. None of these defects, however, are sufficient seriously to detract from the beauty of the objects.

[Continued]

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155—*Concluded*

Locks are simple flintlocks, but are magnificently carved in low relief to correspond with the metal mountings of the stocks. If anything, the work on the locks is superior. Every part is covered with carving except the extreme forward edge of the lock-plate. The frizzen is boldly developed as the upper part of a lion's head; from the pan cover the head of a dolphin looks up at it. The heads of the hammer-screws are opened flowers; even the ends of the lock screws are carved. On the pans the inscription: "PIETRO MANANI IN BRESCIA".

A superb pair of flintlock pistols of the best period.

▷LAZARINO◀COMINAZZO◀

(Illustrated, Plate XVIII)



SECOND AND LAST SESSION

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 6, 1924

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2:15 O'CLOCK

Catalogue Numbers 156 to 310 inclusive

156—AXE BLADE

Italian, XVI Century

60.- Of graceful shape, engraved with St. George and the Dragon.

157—BRONZE LANCE HEAD

Etruscan

12.50 From tomb near Noli, Viterbo.

158—DAGGER

Etruscan

17.50 Grip and blade of bronze; circular beveled pommel; grip fastened to blade by a semi-circular band studded with rivets; leaf-shaped blade, 6¼" long, decorated with grooves forming various patterns.

Excavated at Albenga, Italy.

159—MEROVINGIAN BUCKLE

25.- Iron inlaid in silver in geometrical designs.

FOUR BATTLE AXES

Germanic, V-VIII Centuries

160—HEAD OF TILTING LANCE

German, XVI Century

20.- With three points. From the Castle of Pechburg in the Jura Mountains.

161—FIVE SWORD POMMELS

German, XVI Century

15.- 162—POMMEL OF RAPIER

Italian, XVI Century

15.- Russet surface, chiselled to represent combat between a unicorn and a dragon.

163—DAGGER

German, XVI Century

Out: Faceted pommel; wire-bound grip; drooping quillons with thumb ring; blade 9¾" x 1¼" tapers to a point.

164—DAGGER BLADE

French, XVII Century

5.- Triangular blade, 10" long, engraved with the following inscription repeated: Dios l'Ainé, marchand fourbisseur au Duc d'Orléans, Carrefour St. Pierre à Caen.

165—LADY'S STIRRUP

French, 1550

37.50 Of iron, wrapped with sheet silver.
From the Londesborough and Clements Collections.

166—STIRRUPS (Pair)

French, XVIII Century

40.- Copper gilded; decorated with flowers and foliage chiselled in relief.

167—LOCK

Italian, XVII Century

10.- The plate of the lock was made from engraved armor dating about 1570.

168—CRUCIFORM WEAPON

Austrian, XV Century

20.- For throwing by hand—pointed ends at each arm.

Note: This type of weapon is shown in use in the "Freydal" of the Emperor Maximilian (pl. 19).

169—DAGGER

Italian, 1520

17.50 Oval pommel; grip uncovered; quillons drooping, with thumb ring; blade, 12½" long by 1½" wide at upper end, tapers to point.

170—STILETTO

Italian, XVII Century

30.- Triangular blade, 5½" long; straight quillons end in hemispherical buttons; the grip is ringed and engraved; flat button-shaped pommel.

171—STILETTO

Florentine, 1600

40.- Grip of bright steel shaped in the balustrade pattern, the grip and quillons ending in olive-shaped bulbs; triangular blade, engraved with twining floral decoration, bears an armorer's mark.

From the Clements Collection.

172—STILETTO

Italian, 1650

27.50

Steel hilt richly chiseled with designs of flowers, foliage, dolphins, etc.; blade, diamond shape in section, $6\frac{3}{4}$ " long, is grooved on each face.

173—STILETTO

Italian, 1600

40.-

Grip, pommel and guard of *lapis lazuli* decorated with spiral and diverging grooves; blade, 11" long, of diamond section, with three deep grooves on either face, and each groove pierced with numerous openings. Sheath of green shagreen leather with chiseled steel mountings.

174—DAGGER

Florentine, 1520

5.-

Plum-shaped pommel decorated with the Florentine lily and incised lines between; grip missing; short quillons end in small bulbs and point over one side of blade; blade, $7\frac{3}{4}$ " long, of diamond section.

175—DAGGER

Italian, 1520

20.-

Ovoid fluted pommel; grip wire-bound; quillons droop towards the point, are short and ornamented with a rope pattern; blade, $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", tapers to a point, is doubly grooved and has a strong ridge down the center.

176—DAGGER AND SHEATH

Italian, XVI Century

15.-

Flattened pommel; steel grip expands at the middle; drooping quillons; leather sheath with pierced metalwork about it, terminates in a chape with a small flat end similar in shape to the pommel; the grip and metalwork of sheath decorated with parallel grooves, with traces of gilding; blade of diamond section.

177—DAGGER

Italian, XVI Century

17.50

Pommel and quillons steel, olive-shaped and spirally grooved; grip of horn spirally grooved and ornamented with "nails" of ivory and silver; triangular blade, 16" long, deeply grooved on each face and perforated.

From the Marquis Panciatichi-Ximenes Collection.

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178—DAGGER

Swiss, XVI Century

20.-

Pommel slightly conical and fluted; grip wire-bound; drooping quillons, with thumb ring; blade 10" by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " tapers to a point.

179—DAGGER OF LANDSKNECHT

Swiss, XVI Century

35.-

Brown patine; mushroom-shaped pommel decorated with radiating lines; grip of steel, faceted and ringed; guard of single ring; blade, 8" long, flat on one side—the opposite side has three faces and small ricasso.

From the Guy Francis Laking Collection.

180—DAGGER

German, 1520

17.50

Hilt of russeted steel; globular pommel; grip of horn with circular grooves around it; drooping quillons end in knobs; blade 20" long with armorer's mark on ricasso.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

181—LEFT-HAND DAGGER

French, 1600

115.-

Flattened pommel; wire-bound grip; quillons curve outward, and at right angles to them and parallel with the blade are two projections which serve as sword breakers; attached to the cross-piece is small shell guard with heart-shaped and circular perforations; flamboyant blade, 12" long, with mark—a Maltese cross—on ricasso.



182—MIDSHIPMAN'S DIRK

Scottish, 1700

22.50

Bone grip; bronze S-shaped quillons end in acorns; curved blade engraved with the British arms.

183—BLADE OF GOTHIC DAGGER

Flemish, 1460

15

Small globular bronze quillons; the upper part of blade fits into a plate of engraved bronze; blade five-sided for two inches, then four-sided; 8" long.

Found in the Moselle.

cf. Laking's European Armour and Arms, vol. 3, p. 39, fig. 810.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

184—DAGGER

German, 1400

35.- Pommel missing; grip and hilt of boxwood decorated with silver nails and wire; blade, 6" long, flattened diamond-shaped in section. Found in the Rhine.

cf. Dean, *Catalogue of a Loan Exhibition of Arms and Armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art*, 1911, No. 144, fig.

cf. Laking's *European Armour and Arms*, vol. 3, p. 35, fig. 804.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

185—"KIDNEY" DAGGER

Flemish, 1460

170.- Circular steel pommel forming a cap for the grip which is of hard wood and which tapers from the pommel to the quillons; short drooping quillons end in semi-circular knobs; blade 11¼" long is of quadrangular section for most of the length.

From the Sir Guy Francis Laking Collection.

cf. Laking's *European Armour and Arms*, vol. 3, p. 38, fig. 809.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

186—DAGGER

German, 1480

55.- Semi-globular pommel forming cap for grip, the latter a restoration; at base of grip a steel band from which droop three small quillons of the "dague à rognon" type; triangular blade, much corroded, 9" long, inlaid with gold in Gothic lettering: H I L F M A (Hilf Maria).

cf. Dean, *Catalogue of a Loan Exhibition of Arms and Armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art*, 1911, No. 156, fig.

cf. Laking's *European Armour and Arms*, Vol. 3, p. 38, fig. 807.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

187—DAGGER

English, 1450

110.- Hilt of horn terminates in a cone-shaped pommel; short quillons droop over the blade and are sheathed on their inner side with a steel plate; blade, 11" long, diamond section, with short ricasso engraved with floral devices with traces of gilding; armorer's mark inlaid in copper; traces of inscriptions on blade.

From Woodbridge, Suffolk.

From the Sir Guy Francis Laking Collection.

cf. Laking's *European Armour and Arms*, vol. 3, p. 44, fig. 817.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

188—DAGUE À ROUELLE

English, 1400

50-

Discoidal pommel of two plates; grip of iron faceted and expanded in the middle; discoidal guard; blade $7\frac{1}{2}$ " long, single-edged, tapers to a point; armorer's mark inlaid in copper. Found in the Thames.

Exhibited and described by J. C. Walton at the Society of Antiquaries, London, April 30th, 1891.

cf. Dean, Catalogue of a Loan Exhibition of Arms and Armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1911, No. 149, fig.

cf. Laking's "European Armour and Arms," vol. 3, fig. 773.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

189—DAGGER

Burgundian, 1500

210-

Hilt of hard wood; mushroom-shaped fluted pommel with a brass band with incised decoration; grip faceted with expanded spirally fluted center; octagonal guard the band of which is missing; broad strong blade engraved with floral and other designs; armorer's mark.

From the Sir Guy Francis Laking Collection.

cf. Laking's "European Armour and Arms," vol. 3, p. 27-28, fig. 788.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

190—DAGGER AND SHEATH

English, 1480-1500

260-

Hilt of ebony widening to form a fluted cone-shaped pommel; short quillons droop over the blade, and are sheathed on their inner side with a plate of silver. This is decorated with incised lines and is attached to the quillons by rivets with silver rosetted heads. Blade, $11\frac{1}{4}$ " long, narrow and stout, of diamond section, is engraved and gilt with arabesques and foliage; armorer's mark—a crowned A—inlaid with copper on each side. Found in a cottage at Weldrake, Yorkshire, England, in 1846.

The leather sheath was found during excavations on the site of the ancient moat which enclosed the city of London. It is of *cuir bouilli* having in front a small scabbard for knife and skewer; at the back three loops for attachment to the belt; it

[Continued

PLATE XIX



185

187

188

186

183

190

184

192

191

189

190—Concluded

is decorated with a tooled pattern of fern-leaf. Sheath of about the same date as the dagger.

From the Bateman, Billson and Laking Collections.

cf. Dean, Catalogue of a Loan Exhibition of Arms and Armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1911, No. 155, fig.

cf. Laking's European Armour and Arms, vol. 3, p. 44, fig. 818.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

191—DAGGER

English, 1390

120- The flattened pommel is pierced with a circular opening, through which was passed the thong for attaching the dagger to the belt; tang is enclosed by four plates of bronze, two of which were probably originally plaqué with ivory, the four rivets which secured the plaques still remaining; on the two other sides of the tang extends a bronze plate which passes over the pommel, the whole of which was enameled and gilt (much of which remains); at the end of one side is engraved the figure of a woman seated; above it is the figure of a man standing under a Gothic canopy of single cusps, and ending in crockets; on the pommel are shown three heads of women, with Gothic tracery; and on the other side is shown the figure of a woman seated, probably intended to represent the Virgin and Child; over this, the figure of a man with a long mantle and pointed shoes, standing under a Gothic canopy.

Found at Duston, near Northampton.

cf. Laking's European Armour and Arms, vol. 3, p. 13-15, fig. 757.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

192—LANDSKNECHT DAGGER AND SHEATH

German, 1540

260- Flat circular pommel with scalloped edge fits over the grip which tapers; slightly drooping quillons terminate in knobs, and with single ring guard; blade, $7\frac{3}{4}$ " long, of flat diamond section, is grooved and inscribed: I A N. Scabbard of steel contains small knife and pricker and is decorated with three cut roped ornaments, below which is a grotesque lion's mask holding a ring, and conventional scrolls, etc., in relief.

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 47)—Exhibited at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. cf. Laking's European Armour and Arms, Vol. 3, p. 59, fig. 840.

(Illustrated, Plate XIX)

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193—SHEATH OF LANDSKNECHT DAGGER *German, dated 1600*

40.- Steel. Decorated with embossed scenes of the Life of Christ; the wooden interior and the part of sheath for two small knives, or knife and fork, are missing.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

194—LANDSKNECHT DAGGER *German, 1520*

35.- Cone-shaped wooden grip with circular, convex cap of steel decorated with converging flutings; the short quillons droop slightly and end in bulbs, the ring attached to them decorated with incised lines; blade, 11" long, single-edged and backed entire length, with groove nearly total length, has a dark patine.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

195—DAGGER *Spanish, 1550-80*

65.- Flattened oval pommel; grip copper-wire bound; quillons curve in opposite directions; blade, $9\frac{3}{4}$ " long, rectangular section, deeply channeled on each face and pierced with numerous openings; sheath of brown leather, with woven cord, six feet long, with silver thread worked through it and ending in two oval tassels.

From the Hefner-Alteneck Collection (Munich, 1904; Lot 100).

196—DAGGER WITH SHEATH *Swiss, 1540-60*

3500.- Pommel and quillons elongated and curved, copper gilt engraved with lines; grip of horn; the wooden sheath fits into a scabbard which is bronze gilt, cast, chased and pierced with Holbein's famous "Dance of Death"; the back of the sheath is of maroon leather; in the front of the scabbard a small knife and fork with bronze gilt hilts are inserted.

Note: A Swiss dagger of this quality is keenly sought after even by museums in Switzerland.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate XX)



197—HALBERD

German, Late XVI Century

25.-

Blade with concave edge, pierced; recurved beak, pierced; bifurcated at base to form straps; spike, $23\frac{1}{2}$ " long, of diamond section.

198—HALBERD

Swiss (Morat), XVI Century

30.-

Crescentic cutting edge; blade pierced with Swiss cross. Beak cut off obliquely to form a point, with curving prong on upper side; apex $15" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$, flat diamond section. Blade secured to haft by a rivet with pyramidal heads. Haft old. Armorer's mark.



199—RUNKA

German, 1500

27.50

Double-edged blade of flattened diamond section, 20" long, with two slender upward-curving projections from the base. Armorer's mark on blade. Original shaft.

200—KORSEKE

North Italian, XVI Century

22.50

Spike, 16" long, of diamond section, bifurcated at base to form straps; over spike fits a socket from two opposite sides of which project spikes 6" long.

201—CHAUVE-SOURIS

Italian, 1520

50.-

Broad triangular blade with upward-curving lateral projections, with serrated sides, at its base; blade and projections strongly ridged; haft old.

202—MORNING STAR (Morgenstern)

Swiss, 1500

20.-

Wooden shaft 61" long, to which are secured four vertical iron straps between which are 16 pyramidal spikes in four vertical rows, and an iron band at the end, terminating in leaf-shaped blade 7" long with two recurved blades projecting from its base.

For similar weapon, cf. Boissonnas, "Alte Waffen aus der Schweiz," pl. XVIII, No. 105.

203—WAR FLAIL

German, XV Century

25.-

Wooden shaft 43½" long of octagonal section to which are secured four iron straps which terminate in a ring; to this ring by a chain 16½" long is attached the flail of dark wood, rectangular in section, tapering from the middle towards each end, and bound in the middle and ends with steel bands, and along the corners with roped steel bars—from the middle of each of the faces extends a pyramidal point, and another from the end.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 596, fig.).

204—HALBERD

Swiss (Bernese), 1450-1475

120.-

Blade, with straight cutting edge 10" long, merges into a flat and tapering spike 8" long and is bifurcated at base to form straps; triangular beak opposite cutting edge.

205—GOTHIC HALBERD

Swiss (Canton Schwyz), 1380-1430

700.-

Broad, strong blade with slightly curved cutting edge is pierced with a Swiss cross; apex, a tapering spike of flattened diamond section, is very strongly reinforced; strong triangular beak; base of blade bifurcated to form straps; armorer's mark.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection, London.

For similar halberd, cf. Boissonnas, ibid. pl. VIII, No. 40.

(Illustrated, Plate XXI)

206—HALBERD

Swiss (Canton Schwyz), 1500

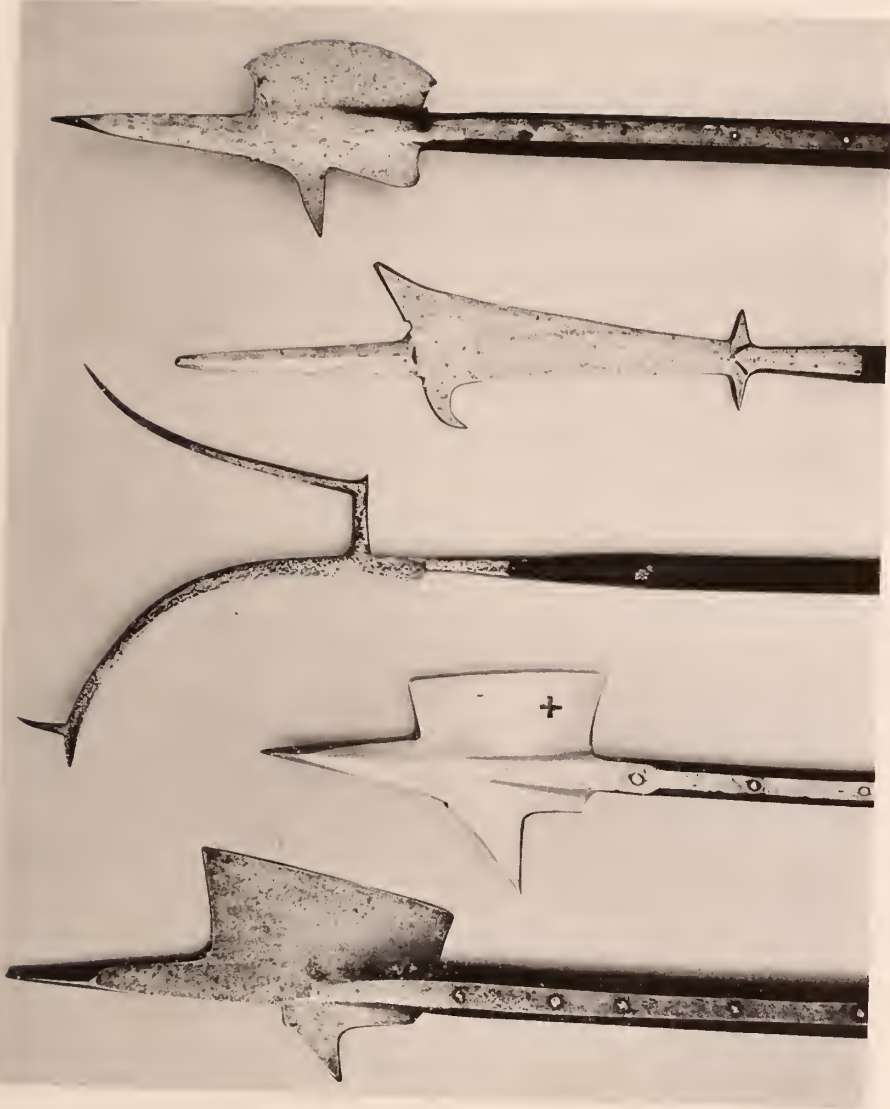
50.-

Broad blade with straight edge running obliquely to the haft; at the top it merges into a strong spike of diamond section 12" long; at the back a short triangular beak; blade bifurcated at base to form straps which are flamboyant; armorer's mark.

For similar halberd, cf. Boissonnas, ibid. pl. X, No. 42.



PLATE XXI



210
210A
209
205
207

207—HALBERD

German, XV Century

320.-

Long, broad blade, cutting edge slightly curved, short recurved beak and spike reinforced at point; bifurcated at base to form straps; original haft; two armorer's marks on the blade, both shield-shaped, one with the letter M stamped in it, the other encloses a bull's head.

From the Clements Collection.

For similar halberd, cf. Boissonnas, ibid. pl. XV, No. 32.

(Illustrated, Plate XXI)

208—SPIESS

Swiss, 1450

30.-

Lance-shaped blade, $10\frac{1}{2}$ " long, merges at base into a shank $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long with lateral triangular blunt projections; modern carved haft. Uncommon form.



209—BILL, OR GUI SARME

English, 1450

775.-

From the upper part of the long, narrow, curving blade extends a short spike, while from near the base of the blade extends at right angles a projection from which springs a long, curving spike of rectangular section; shaft modern.

Found at Churchdown, near Cheltenham, 1910.

Note: This specimen is almost identical with the guisarme illustrated in Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire de mobilier*, vol. 6, p. 358, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The slender blade could be slipped between the joints of armor, as at the elbow, knee, or shoulder. And the long, polished spike was designed to perforate chain-mail of "proof." The beak, shaped like a delicate bodkin, would have to break only a single link of mail in order to inflict a dangerous wound. Specimen of Museum importance.

(Illustrated, Plate XXI)

210—HALBERD

Swiss, 1400

210.-

Blade with curved cutting edge is concave at top and bottom; opposite is a triangular beak; spike 7" long, with reinforced point; two pyramidal projections at base; haft old.

For similar halberd, cf. Boissonas, op. cit., pl. VIII, No. 44.

(Illustrated, Plate XXI)

210A—GUISARME (*Skorpione*)

Burgundian, 1470

1250.-

Long nearly triangular blade with slightly convex cutting edge ends in a triangular point opposite which is a recurved beak; apex a strong spike of flattened section; two pointed prongs at the base.

From the Max Kuppelmayr Collection (Munich, 1895; Lot 397, pl. 26); Bossard (Lucerne, 1910; Lot 1836, pl. 35); from the Zeughaus at Solothurn, Switzerland.

Note: This is an eccentric form of the guisarme; the *Skorpione* in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (illustrated in Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire du mobilier*, vol. 6, p. 26-27) is stamped with the mark of a scorpion, whence its name.

A splendid example of one of the rarest types of polearm—the second specimen only, we believe, on this side of the Atlantic.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

211—GOTHIC HALBERD

German, 1390-1430

725.-

Long straight blade with straight edge opposite which is a recurved beak; apex broad spike tapering to a point; bifurcated at base to form straps; original shaft; armorer's mark.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection, London.



212—PARTISAN

German, XVI Century

30.-

Tapering blade, 28" long, ridge along the middle and two broad grooves extending the entire length, two curved projections at base, pierced on the lower sides; slight engraving on the blade, now nearly erased; haft modern.

From the Clements Collection.

213—PARTISAN

English, Early XVI Century

25.-

Tapering blade, 33" long, with two prongs at base, two broad channels running full length of blade and strong rib.

Found in the Cambridge Fens.

From the Londesborough and Clements Collections.

214—PARTISAN

German, 1520

20.-

Blade, 14" long, with strong median ridge; two upward-curving prongs at base.

215—OFFICER'S HALBERD

Zurich, XVI Century

69. Crescentic blade cut out in scrolls. Beak straight on lower side, cut off obliquely to form point and pierced. Flamboyant spike 12" long; a curving rivet secures blade and straps to haft, which is old.

From the Dorer Collection at Baden, Switzerland.

216—PROCESSIONAL FAUCHARD

Italian, XVI Century

45.- Long curved cutting edge, with small rounded projection about 6" below the point, and about 8" lower a crescentic projection. Decorated with an indented pattern and an unknown coat-of-arms. Haft old.

From the Duke d'Aosta Collection.

217—PROCESSIONAL PARTISAN

Italian, XVII Century

310.- Blade $16\frac{1}{2}$ " x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", of usual partisan shape, with small projections (three on each side) and a long upward-curving beak at the base; on one side of blade the arms of Savoy, surmounted by the crown, on the other the monogram V A S (Vittorio Amadeo di Savoia); beak and blade also decorated with floral scrolls, etc.; haft is old.

From the Turin Armory.

(Illustrated, Plate XXII)

218—BOARSPEAR

Austrian, Dated 1558

210.- Leaf-shaped blade with strong ridge, finely etched with the Imperial Austrian double-headed eagle and the double-crowned ragged staff of Burgundy, surmounted by a crown and the initials K. F. (Kaiser Ferdinand) and the date 1558; original haft bound spirally with thongs of black leather, silver, gold and black tassels.

Note: A similar weapon is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Museum piece.

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 107); exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

(Illustrated, Plate XXII)

219—ENGRAVED HALBERD

Bavarian, 1545

460.-

Semicircular axe blade and drooping beak, etched with a knight kneeling before a crucifix, with the crescent moon above it, on a scroll and dotted ground, in the center are the arms of the Baron von Thruler of Nuremberg; on the reverse, the figure of a lady kneeling before a crucifix surrounded with interlaced designs of foliage, and the von Thruler blazon; strong, ridged spike; original haft bound with thongs and studded with brass nails. A splendid specimen.

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 512); exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

(Illustrated, Plate XXII)

220—PROCESSIONAL PARTISAN

German, 1620

1000.-

Broad blade, 16" long, double-edged, with curving pierced projections at base; both sides of blade and haft socket are elaborately etched with floral scrolls, trophies, etc., and on one side, in an oval panel, is represented the figure of a commander, baton in hand, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, high boots, breeches, doublet and a wide gorget—a costume of about 1575-1590. On the horse's crupper is perched an owl, holding in its mouth a scroll inscribed: IN NOCTE CONSILIUM (In night there is council).

Above the figure of the commander is the inscription: PATRIAM DEFENDERE VIRTUS ('Tis a virtue to defend one's country).

In the oval band surrounding the figure is inscribed: MIE RAHT UND THAT. AUCH FREHER HAND. SOLL MAN SCHATZEN DAS VATTERLAND. DISS IS DER HOCHSTEN TUGENTEN AUFF ERD SO IC GEWESEN SEIN (With thought and deed, with willing hand, shall one his fatherland esteem. That is the highest virtue).

On reverse is a similar panel in which is represented the figure of a mounted commander armed cap-à-pie, with baton in hand, just emerging from a narrow portal. Above is inscribed: PATUA SUNT ARME FORIS, SINON EST CONSILIUM DOMI (Arms are to be used at the front if wise council is lacking at home).

[Continued]



219



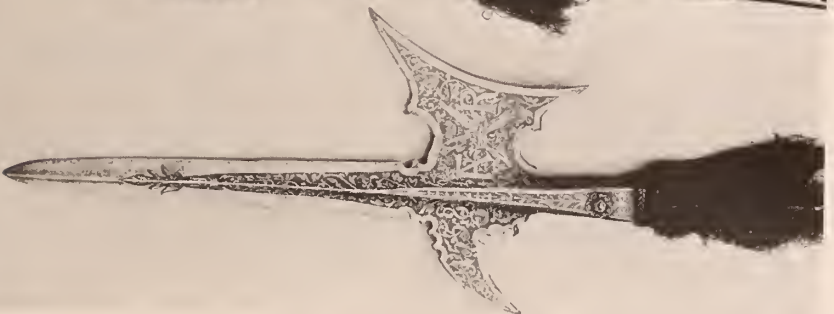
217



220



218



221

220—Concluded

In the oval band surrounding the figure is inscribed:

WENN MANN IRGENT IN EINEM LAND
EIN KRIEG WIL NEHMEN VOR DIE HAND
SOLL SOLCH SEIN KRIEGSHELT NIT SCHLECHT
ACHTEN
SONDER WOL VOR ZU HAUSS BETRACHTEN

If in any land a war is to be undertaken,
It is well first to consider it at home.

From the Gurney and Clements Collections.

A splendid specimen in excellent preservation.

(Illustrated, Plate XXII)

221—CORONATION HALBERD OF FERDINAND, KING OF HUNGARY AND
BOHEMIA *Out.* Austrian, Dated 1558

7 Blade with convex cutting edge, cusped on top and the lower side; opposite is a recurved beak; apical blade $14\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 2" wide, tapering to a point, and strongly ribbed; on each side of blade is etched the ragged staff of Burgundy, above and below it links of the chain of the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, on one side of the ragged staff the monogram F, and on the other, R, i.e., FERNANDUS REX. Oneach side of the beak the date 1558. Blade, spike, beak and straps are richly etched with foliage. Shaft original, covered for about one-third its length with faded velvet.

Note: Ferdinand became Emperor on the abdication of his brother, Emperor Charles V, in 1558. This weapon was probably used at the ceremony of coronation.

From the Zschille Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXII)

222—BROADSWORD

Scottish, 1700

55- Pommel, a flattened hemisphere; grip of wood; basket hilt; blade 36" by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", inscribed ANDRIA FERARA, and a running wolf mark.

223—BROADSWORD

Scottish, 1750

50- Sharkskin grip, wire-bound; basket hilt; blade $39\frac{1}{4}$ " long, single edged, is deeply grooved on both sides.

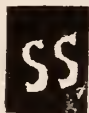
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224—CUTLASS

Venetian, 1520

30.-

Flat, shield-shaped pommel; leather-bound grip; knuckle guard and single drooping quillon, plain broad shell guard on which is stamped the winged lion of St. Mark, being the armorer's mark or the proprietary stamp of Venice; blade, 28" long, is double-grooved and stamped S S.



225—SWORD

German, Dated 1545

45.-

Flattened spherical pommel; grip leather-covered, bound with copper wire; quillons, split at ends, curve downwards; small shell guard; blade, 35" long, inscribed on one side S A H A G O M. on reverse 1 5 4 5, the running wolf mark being stamped on both sides.



226—SWORD

French, Early XVII Century

20.-

Fig-shaped pommel, knuckle guard and shell guard—all of brass; wooden grip, without wrapping; blade 39" long and 1 3/4" wide, tapers gradually to a slightly rounded point and is strongly ribbed for its entire length; inlaid in brass in the blade are the words: VIVE LE ROY.

227—SABRE

English, 1640

55.-

Russeted hilt encrusted with a checkered and dotted design in silver; buckhorn grip with silver encrusted plates; pommel fits like a cap over the grip; knuckle and shell guard, and a single drooping quillon; traces of gilding on shell and button; blade 25" long, curved and back-edged, has armorer's mark inlaid in brass—a compass and quadrant, the mark of Wilhelm Wirsberg, swordsmith of Solingen, Burgermeister of Solingen in 1573.

Exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

From the Seymour Lucas Collection (Christie's, 1903; Lot 91).



228—SWORD

Venetian, Late XV Century

80.- Shield-shaped pommel with a boss in the middle of each side; grip covered with leather decorated with raised lines; S-shaped quillons, horizontally curved; blade $35\frac{1}{2}$ " long, rather acutely pointed, and with shallow grooves.

A number of swords of this type are in the Arsenal at Venice. From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

229—SWORD

Spanish, XVI Century

50.- Grip is covered with serpent or shark skin and terminates in a hemispherical cap of bronze ornamented with oval and diamond-shaped bosses; cusped guard ajouré; guard and cap retain much of original gilding; blade, $34\frac{1}{2}$ " long, is flat and grooved; on one side it is inscribed: x x x x MIN x x SINAL x x ES x x x, on the reverse: EL x x SANTISSIMO x x CRUCIFICIO.

From the Chevalier Raoul Richards Collection (Rome, 1890; Lot 1049).

230—SWORD

Spanish, 1530-40

35.- Black hilt; flattened spherical pommel, channeled spirally, the spaces between the channels fluted with transverse lines; wooden grip, wrapping missing; broad knuckle guard; short quillons with voluted ends; pas d'âne, broad ring crossing the pas d'âne diagonally; from the base of the pas d'âne a small heart-shaped guard rises at right angles to the blade; blade, with short channels, corroded.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

231—RAPIER

Italian, XVI Century

45.- Hilt decorated with silver inlay; ovoid pommel decorated with cross and fleur-de-lys; grip wire-wrapped; curved and reversed quillons; three rings, pas d'âne, and knuckle guard; blade, 45" long, is grooved and inscribed with the initial M repeated; armorer's mark on ricasso.

From the Marquis Panciatichi Ximenes Collection.



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232—SWORD

Spanish, 1600

40.-

Flattened hexagonal pommel; grip bound with iron wire; drooping quillons with pierced shell guard chiseled with interlacing foliage, birds and other designs; straight blade, $35\frac{1}{2}$ " long, stamped with wolf mark with traces of copper inlay.

233—RAPIER

German, XVII Century

25.-

Oviform, fluted pommel; wire-bound grip; small quillons and circular perforated shell guard with scalloped edges. Blade 34" long, grooved; armorer's mark.

From the Clements Collection.

234—DUELLING RAPIER

German, Dated 1696

115.-

Hilt russeted, chiseled and embossed; fig-shaped pommel, wire-bound grip; straight quillons, ending in knobs; very large circular shell guard with scalloped edges; blade, $54\frac{1}{2}$ " long, deeply grooved on one side for most of its length, and strongly ridged on the reverse, rather spatulate at the point, engraved with designs of a bird and foliage; on the grooved side is inscribed: 1696—WILHELM HERMENS. On the reverse: IN DEO SPES MEA.

From the Clements Collection.

235—RAPIER

Portuguese, 1600

130.-

Oval pommel decorated with St. George and the Dragon chiseled in high relief; wire-bound grip; shell guard pierced and chiseled with floral designs and St. George and the Dragon in high relief; right quillon curves downward, left curves upward to form knuckle guard; blade, 40" long, bears running wolf mark with traces of copper inlay.

236—RAPIER

English, Late XVI Century

105.-

Fig-shaped pommel, grooved, with chiseled masks on the sides; wire-bound grip; knuckle guard and two bars; counter guard with shell guard shaped to counter guard; quillons curved in reverse directions; pas d'âne; three rings with shell guard. Blade $44\frac{1}{2}$ "; armorer's mark on ricasso.

From the Clements Collection.

237—RAPIER

Spanish, Early XVII Century

40.- Flattened circular pommel; wire-bound grip; straight long quillons; knuckle guard and shell guard without decoration on the left, the right-hand one is chiseled with foliage and figure of a lion treated archaically. Blade $39\frac{1}{2}$ " , flattened hexagon in section, grooved and inscribed I H N SOLINGEN on each side.



238—SWORD

Italian, 1575

35.- Hilt and grip of silver beautifully decorated in bold relief with scenes from the Labors of Hercules, etc. On the fig-shaped pommel is represented the battle with the centaurs; on the grip, Hercules wrestling with Antaeus, back of the latter appears a larger figure, probably Polyphemus, as it has but one eye, or possibly Cacus; on the opposite side of the grip, Hercules destroying the Hydra. Also on the quillons, Hercules and the stag; and opposite, Hercules and the Centaur. Quillons, of flattened section, turn towards the point, and are decorated with cupids, mermaids and other objects. Blade, $32\frac{1}{2}$ " long, has a slight groove on each side and the running wolf mark.

Note: The hilt is probably nineteenth century. A hilt identical in design, but of bronze, is illustrated in the sale catalogue of H. Ritter Pittoni von Dammfeldt (Lepke, Berlin, 1900, Lot 71). A third hilt identical in design, but of iron gilt, is illustrated in the sale catalogue of General Heinrich von Minutoli (J. M. Heberle, Köln, 1875; Lot 1112).

From the Monsieur P. Souliguer Collection, St. Raphael.

239—BADELAIRE

Italian, 1500

160.- Pommel, bronze, in the form of a shell; stag-horn grip made in two pieces riveted to the tang by three bronze rivets with heads decorated with designs of rose and other patterns, the plaques forming the grip are bound at either end with bronze bands decorated with a zigzag pattern. The quillons are broad where they cross the blade, contracting at either end to a circular section, at one end the quillon droops, and the opposite end turns up for the length of the grip forming a knuckle guard, both ends being finished with a small bronze plate; thumb ring forged in one piece with the quillons; curved blade, 33" long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ " wide at the hilt, widening to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " near the point, bears one rather deep and one shallow groove following the curving back of the blade.

Note: This type of sword is illustrated in Albrecht Dürer's fencing book, cf. F. Dornhöffer, Albrecht Dürers Fechtbuch, pls. 51-70.

Kindly read the Conditions under which every item is offered and sold.
They are printed in the forepart of the Catalogue.

240—SWORD (PANZERSTECHE)

German, 1490

235-

Flattened circular pommel and ends of the S-shaped quillons decorated with grooves; original leather-wrapped grip (hand-and-a-half); blade, 41" long, is triangular, channeled the full length and width on each side.

Note: This form of sword was used for boar hunting; and in war for penetrating the joints of armor, its long rigid blade being adapted to that use.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 363. fig.).

241—SWORD

German, 1600

100-

Bright hilt; oviform pommel, of elliptical section; original wire-bound grip; drooping quillon; knuckle guard, two rings, pas d'âne and counter guard; blade, 34" long by 2" wide at top, tapers to a point. Mark of Thomas Ajala, Toledo, on the ricasso.



242—SWORD AND SHEATH

German, 1540

240-

Blackened hilt; spherical pommel; grip wrapped with cord; quillons counter curved with lobed ends; two rings with swelling oval knobs in middle; counter guard, pas d'âne, and thumb ring; blade, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, with short groove, has an armorer's mark on each side of the ricasso. It has its original scabbard and sword belt, with finely chased buckles, hooks, rings, etc.

From the de Cosson (Christie's, 1890; Lot 116) and Clements Collections. Exhibition of the Royal House of Tudor, 1890, No. 665.

243—RAPIER

Spanish, 1560

110-

Brown steel hilt; pear-shaped openwork cage pommel; quillons curve in opposite directions and terminate in knobs similar to pommel; large pas d'âne, single and counter guard, chiseled with flutings, acanthus scrolls and scale pattern; wire grip; blade, 36" long, fluted near the hilt, inscribed: x DE x FRANCISCO x ZUIZ x EN x TOLEDO x and the armorer's mark M Z crowned, on the ricasso.

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 113).

x x ZUIZ x EN x TOLEDO x

244—SWORD

Italian, 1590

35.-

Russeted hilt encrusted with cherubs' heads, feather and scroll ornaments in silver; traces of gilding; large spherical pommel; straight quillons with flat oval ends; curved knuckle guard; grip of wood, wrapping missing; blade, 33" long, has double grooves on each side in which is stamped the word ZANDUNA, probably the maker's name; armorer's mark.

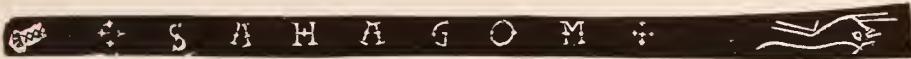
ZANDUNA

245—SWORD

Spanish, 1600

45.-

Bronze, fig-shaped pommel, ornamented with leaf pattern in relief; wire-bound grip, with brass bars running longitudinally; pierced shell guard, partly gilt, and engraved and inlaid with silver; knuckle guard and quillons, which are curved, are likewise inlaid; thumb ring; blade, 36" long, channeled and inscribed on both sides: S A H A G O M, and running wolf mark; armorer's mark, P surmounted by crown.



246—SWORD

Spanish, XVII Century

30.-

Ovoid pommel; wire-bound grip; knuckle guard; pierced shell guard with thumb ring; blade, 36" long, with short channel on each side in which is inscribed—on one side—N O S O E N—on reverse T O L E D O and near the hilt, on one side an armorer's mark—monogram BC surmounted by a crown—on opposite side an unknown armorer's mark.

From the Clements Collection.

247—RAPIER

Italian, 1570

180.-

Russeted hilt inlaid with silver; pommel chiseled to represent the head of a man wearing a helmet of classic form; grip bound with silver and steel wire; straight quillons; knuckle guard; pas d'âne; three rings, the smaller enclosing a pierced shell guard; flamboyant blade, 42" long, channeled nearly the entire length and decorated with a strap design at the upper end.

From the Wilhelmy and Kuppelmayr Collections (Munich, 1895: Lot 239. fig.).

(Illustrated, Plate XXIII)

Kindly read the Conditions under which every item is offered and sold.
They are printed in the forepart of the Catalogue.

248—RAPIER

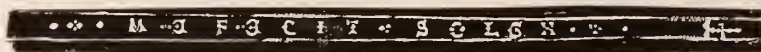
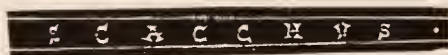
Italian, End XVI Century

350.-

Hilt entirely gilt and ornamented with notched decoration; it has two fluted shells and long quillons, curved and reversed; blade, 47" long, bears the mark and name of SANDRINO SCACCHI on the ricasso, and SCACCHUS ME FECIT SOLGN in the grooves.

From the collection of the painter Mariano Fortuny; Exhibition of the Royal House of Tudor, 1890; Cat. No. 674.

From the de Cosson Collection (Christie's, 1893; Lot 84).



(Illustrated, Plate XXIII)

249—RAPIER

German, 1650

55.-

Pommel slightly fig-shaped; knuckle guard; quillons with a ring attached to either side, and circular shell guard richly chiseled; the chiseling on the shell guard represents the interlaced flowers and leaves of the hop; blade, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, of diamond section, is grooved near the hilt, and inscribed in the groove on one side: ORD ESHE—and on the reverse—IHN SOLINGEN. The blade is German, and the hilt probably English.

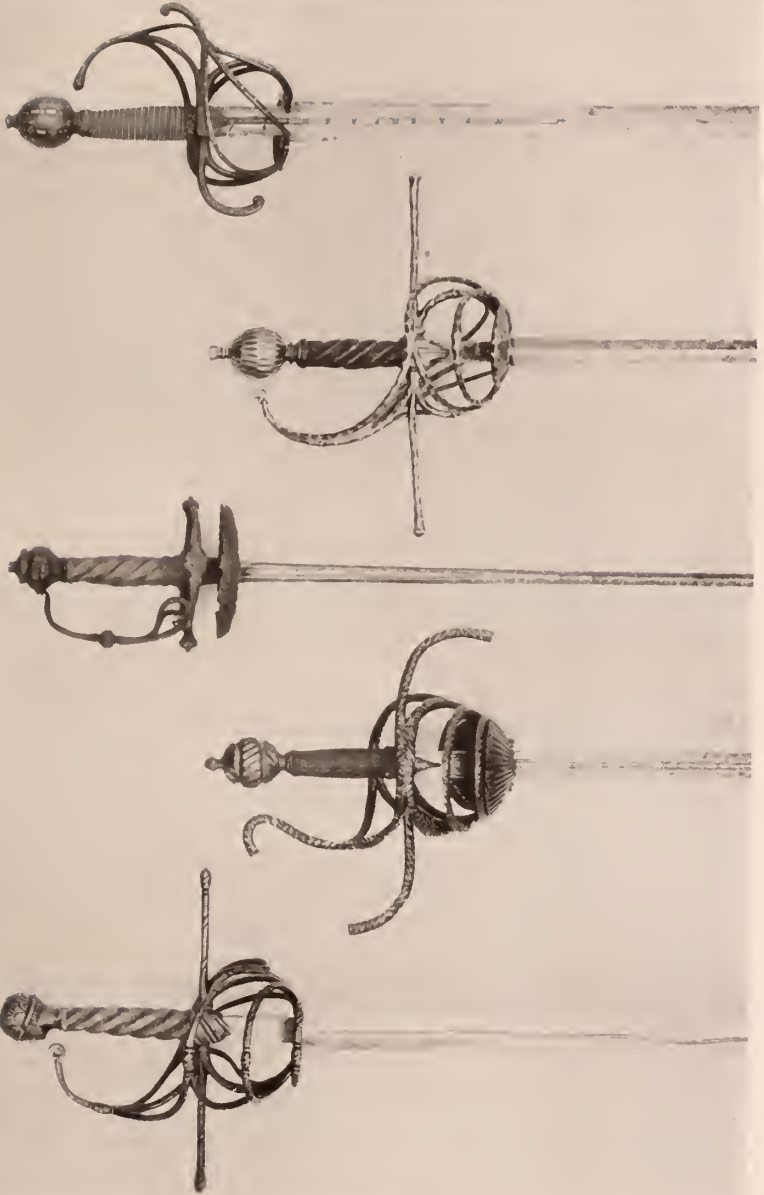
(Illustrated, Plate XXIII)

250—RAPIER

Italian, 1560

160.-

Hilt ornamented with notched decoration; pommel ovoid; grip bound with copper wire; knuckle guard of two bars; quillons straight, slightly enlarged at ends; three rings, the smaller one enclosing a perforated plate; pas d'âne and counter guard; blade,



251

250

249

248

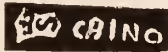
247

250—Concluded

45½" long, stamped with mark (S surmounted by a crown) and name of CAINO, a celebrated Milanese bladesmith.

Note: The blade of the present sword was mounted with the hilt of the following sword when sold at the de Cosson sale.

*From the de Cosson Collection (Christie's, 1893; Lot 195);
Exhibition of the Royal House of Tudor, 1890, No. 668.*



(Illustrated, Plate XXIII)

251—RAPIER

Italian, 1590

200.-

Russet hilt inlaid in silver with scrolls and dots; oval pommel; grip wire-bound; curved and reversed quillons and ring guards; blade, 42" long, is channeled and inscribed on each side N F A S repeated.

From the Marquis Panciatichi Ximenes Collection.



(Illustrated, Plate XXIII)

252—RAPIER

Italian, Early XVII Century

180.-

Pommel a flattened sphere without ornament; wire-bound grip; quillons and knuckle guard simple; cup delicately pierced with involved scrolls of floral designs and around the top trophies and masks. Blade, 43" long, of flattened diamond section.

(Illustrated, Plate XXIV)

253—RAPIER

English, 1660

30.-

Hilt retains original blackened surface; oval, fluted pommel; silver wire-bound grip; knuckle guard, stippled shell guard and single drooping quillon. Blade 33½" long; on each side engraved and gilded portrait of Charles II and inscription:

CAROLUS Z. D. G. KV. BRITAN VRANCRIC IRLAND

(Charles II, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.)

Blade German, mounted in England, or made by German workmen in England.

254—CUP-HILTED RAPIER OF LOUIS XIV

1000.-

Globular pommel; on opposite sides medallions of classical heads separated by floral designs in relief. Knuckle guard and quillons decorated with spiral lines and ending in globular knobs. Cup guard richly ornamented, with floral designs, dolphins, etc., ajouré. On opposite sides medallions of Louis XIV as Dauphin, crowned with laurel wreath; above, the royal crown, on each side the fleur-de-lys; medallions supported by dolphins crowned by fleur-de-lys, emblematical of the young Louis as Dauphin. Between these medallions are other medallions, trophies, and caryatid-like figures; these, as well as the medallions of the Dauphin, are enclosed in, or surrounded by, wreaths of laurel. Wire-bound grip. Blade about 42", of flattened section.

Note: This beautiful rapier was probably presented to the Dauphin, afterward Louis XIV.

(Illustrated, Plate XXIV)

255—RAPIER

Italian, Late XVI Century

220.-

Pommel chiseled with foliage; grip wire-wrapped and fluted spirally; quillons straight, with chiseled flutings of foliage at ends, as is also the knuckle guard. Cup repoussé on the lower part with birds, etc., and pierced in the upper with floral scrolls; blade 40" long, diamond-shaped section, and inscribed on each side C A I N O.

From the Terry Collection.

CAINO

(Illustrated, Plate XXIV)

256—RAPIER

Italian, 1600

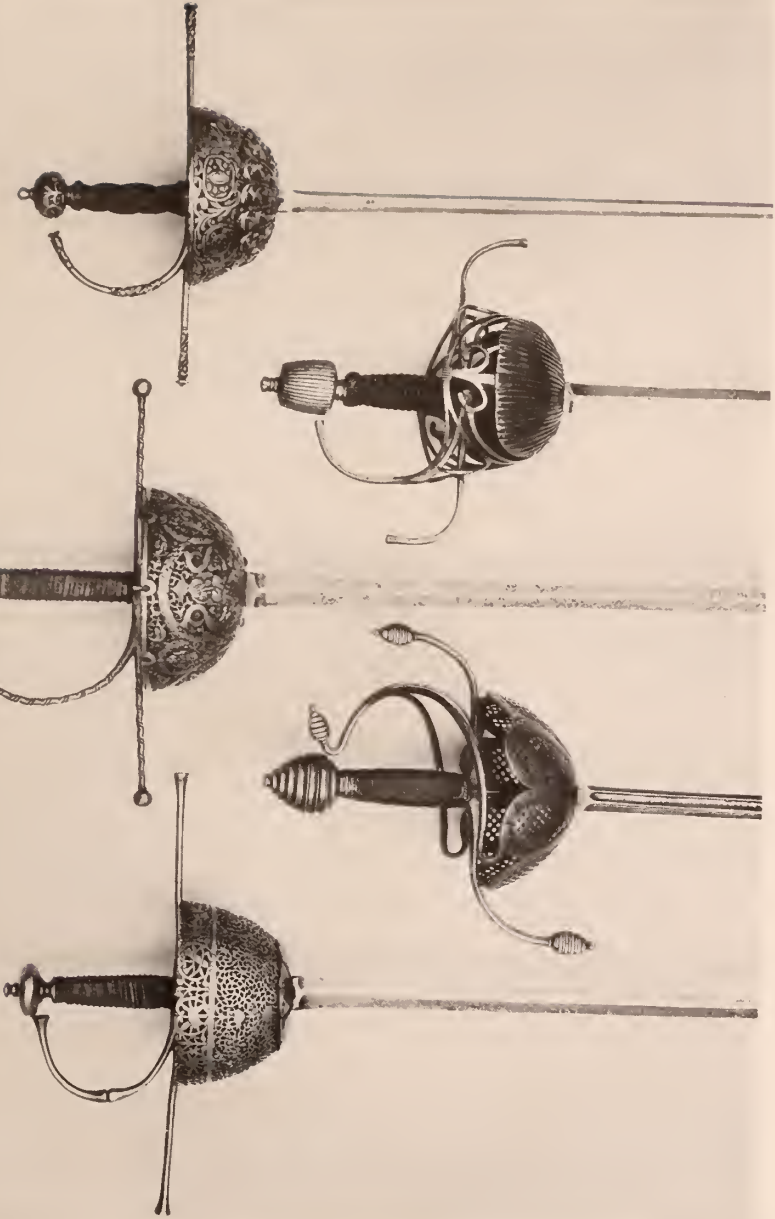
200.-

Cylindrical fluted pommel; wire-bound grip; quillons curved in opposite directions; knuckle guard, two rings on each side and fluted shell guards, the latter being attached to the rings by a fleur-de-lys-like ornament; blade 44½" long, stamped on the ricasso: CAINO—and his mark, an S surmounted by a crown.

From the Clements Collection.

CAINO

(Illustrated, Plate XXIV)



255

256

254

257

252

257—RAPIER

Spanish, XVII Century

250.-

Flattened oviform pommel, deeply channeled transversely; wire-bound grip; knuckle guard of three bars, and quillons curved in reverse directions terminate in knobs shaped like the pommel; cup guard divided into eight oval panels, each perforated with square openings making a lattice pattern. Blade $45\frac{1}{2}$ ", of diamond section, with short grooves on each side in which is inscribed EN TOLEDO. Armorer's mark stamped on ricasso.

From the de Cosson (Christie's, 1893; Lot 200) and Clements Collections.



(Illustrated, Plate XXIV)

258—MATCHLOCK GUN

Swiss, Early XVII Century

45.-

Barrel one-third octagon, smooth bore, cal. .735. Fixed open rear, bead front sights. Armorer's mark at breech. Stock of soft wood stained brown, with letters rudely carved on cheek piece and on right side,—probably initials of former owner. Original ramrod. Thumb rest cut out of top of stock. Matchlock of simplest form, without spring. Hand-operated pan-cover. A typical military matchlock arquebus. Length 54.5".



(Illustrated, Plate XXV)

259—SNAPHAUNCE GUN

Moroccan, Mid-XIX Century

210.-

Barrel quarter hexagon, smooth bore, cal. .50. Stock of black wood of characteristic shape,—slender forestock and grip, suddenly enlarging to wide, flat butt. Forestock attached to barrel by twenty silver bands engraved in foliate designs. Stock decorated with engraved silver bands, white and colored bone inlays, silver inlays (discs, squares, etc.) and silver wire. Bone buttplate. Lock typical African snaphaunce, with wide pan. Pan-cover operating link missing. Length 58.25".

(Illustrated, Plate XXV)

260—WHEELLOCK GUN

Italian, Early XVII Century

160.-

Barrel, smooth bore, cal. .68, of rare quality, one-third octagon, bell mouth in the form of a capital. Muzzle and octagon portion covered with silver carved in conventional designs. At the breech the arms of a philanthropic society (The Order of Mercy—Spain, Italy, and New Spain), at upper part of octagon portion those of the family Pannilini, of Siena. Large open rear sight, bead front sight. Stock of walnut inlaid with engraved stag-horn. Patch box. Heavy trigger-guard, single trigger. Lock of late form, elaborately engraved, with enclosed wheel and with flash guard. Armorer's mark.

A fine hunting arm of historic interest. Length 50.624".

From the Richards Collection (Rome, 1890; Lot 630).

(Illustrated, Plate XXV)

261—WHEELLOCK RIFLE ("TSCHINKE")

North Italian, XVII Century

675.-

Barrel octagonal, cal. .31. Eight-groove, right-hand rifling. Slight bell muzzle. Barrel blued except at ends and center, which are engraved in arabesques and gilded. Fixed open rear, blunt knife-blade front sights. Stock walnut, inlaid elaborately with stag-horn and mother-of-pearl in arabesque designs with figures of mammals, birds, and monsters, including, on the cheek piece, a crowned winged lion with a semi-human head. Trigger single; trigger-guard missing. Patch box. Original ramrod. Lock has external wheel, not capped, and spring pan-cover. Cock and cock-spring carved.

A fine light hunting gun of type corresponding to the modern "squirrel" rifle. Length 47".

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 594).

(Illustrated, Plate XXV)

262—WHEELLOCK GUN

German, Late XVI Century

150.-

Barrel fluted for seven inches, then round. Smooth bore, cal. .41. Walnut stock with short true gunstock butt (distance from butt to trigger only 7½"). Stock inlaid with engraved plates of bone; buttplate of bone. Ramrod restored.

Lock excellent, of early form, and in remarkably good condition, decorated inside and out with incised lines and bold shaping; working parts on inside of lock highly polished; wheel

[Continued]

PLATE XXV



261
260
259
258

262—*Concluded*

external and with safety catch. Cock has the unusual device of a detachable metal loop by which it may be raised or lowered. A good specimen of a light hunting gun, such as may have been used by a lady of the court or a young prince. Length 30.3".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXVI)

263—WHEELLOCK GUN

English, About 1600

600.- Barrel hexagonal, smooth bore, cal. .50, straight; armorer's mark at breech. Fixed open rear and blunt knife-edge front sights. Stock of walnut, black in color, profusely inlaid with scenes of war and chase in mother-of-pearl; ornamental borders, plain and foliate, in colored stag-horn. Patch-box, single trigger, trigger-guard with grooves for three fingers. Lock of sturdy form with slight tooling inside and out; late in type, with partially enclosed wheel outside lockplate; to this, which is of unusual size (almost a foot from end to end), are attached spring-actuated pan-cover and safety-catch.

A small sporting weapon of excellent quality and in good condition. Length 36.8".

From the Thewalt Collection (Cologne, 1903; Lot 1692, fig., Pl. 26).

(Illustrated, Plate XXVI)

264—WHEELLOCK RIFLE *German, Dated 1665*

500.- Barrel octagonal, with eight-groove right-handed rifling. Cal. .63. Slight bell at muzzle. Groove from breech to open fixed rear sight; front sight an elongated brass bead. At breech an armorer's mark twice repeated. Long stock of wood partly carved, and partly inlaid with steel wire and nail heads in scroll designs. On cheek piece an inlaid steel plate engraved to represent cavalier brandishing pistol. Patch box, heavy steel trigger-guard recessed for fingers, delicate double hair-trigger.

[Continued]

264—*Concluded*

Lock a fine example of the late wheellock; wheel enclosed by engraved and gilded cap, pan provided with a spring cover and flash guard. Cock and spring, inside and out, are decorated with carving. Lockplate bears an armorer's mark and the date 1665. A typical late XVII century wheellock hunting rifle of fine quality. Length 45.25".

From the Escosura and Clements Collections.



(Illustrated)

265—WHEELLOCK RIFLE

German, XVII Century

130.-

Barrel octagonal, right-hand rifling of seven grooves, cal. .640; rear sight elevating, open, front sight of brass knife-edged. Stock of walnut elaborately carved in bas-relief with scenes and animals of the chase. On cheek piece an oval medallion of plain mother-of-pearl (replacing a coat of arms?) supported by hunter and huntress with falcon; below, a stag. On patch-box lid a hunter bringing home chamois; above, a fox caught by hounds. Opposite lockplate a lion and a boar hunt. In front of trigger-guard a mask, stag and doe in high relief, facing each other, and a wolf's head. Beside trigger-guard a hare in high relief. Ramrod restored. Trigger-guard of heavy brass, carved with mask and figure of hunter. Double set-trigger. Lock of late form, with wheel completely enclosed and with flash guard. Lockplate elaborately engraved with a boar hunt; around the axle the name PAUL POSER. Cock and cock-spring bridle carved in low relief, the former with a monster's head and figure of Diana, the latter with huntsman and hound. A richly decorated hunting gun, unusual both in quantity and quality of carving. Length 43.5".

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 313).



(Illustrated, Plate XXVI)

PLATE XXVI



266
265
263
262

266—WHEELLOCK RIFLE

Tyrolese, First Half XVII Century

450.- Barrel octagonal, rifled nine grooves, right-hand twist. Cal. .635. Rear sight open and laterally adjustable; front sight brass knife-edged. Stock walnut, completely covered by bone inlay of animals and monsters in arabesques. On the cheek piece a stern-visaged Cupid shoots a gun, using for a rest the head of a bewildered kangaroo-like creature. Ramrod, patch box, horn buttplate, double set-trigger, heavy trigger-guard with finger rests. Lock has flash guard and wheel completely enclosed. External lock parts engraved, the cock as a dolphin's head, the cock-spring bridle as a round face.

A hunting carbine of high quality in perfect working order; apparently intended for actual use, for its decoration, though elaborate, is so designed that it does not interfere with the handling of the gun. Length 34.8".

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXVI)

268—WINDLASS CROSSBOW, WITH WINDER

German, Early XVII Century

210.- Steel bow (30.6" span; .7" thick) attached to stock by carved steel bridle which also holds stirrup for archer's foot when setting the bow. String a good restoration. Wooden stock, inlaid on top with bone, horn, mother-of-pearl, and fine lines of light wood; on sides similar lines and large openwork brass lockplates. Butt capped with brass. Horn nut, with steel reinforcement and skilfully applied contemporary repair. Bone rear sight. Detachable contemporary (or earlier) windlass and pulleys. Cord restored.

This weapon, of type widely used in Europe from XV to XVIII century, is in perfect working order and quite capable of driving an arrow through any but the strongest armor.

(Illustrated, Plate XXVII)

269—CROSSBOW, WITH WINDER

German, Early XV Century

140.- Bow composite, of whalebone or horn, wood (?), and animal sinew, covered with stipple-painted birch-bark. Has strong reflex curvature; is 29.4" in span and 1.44" thick. Much of the bark covering has flaked away, leaving exposed the solid mass of hardened sinew. Bow attached to stock by bridle of cord (a restoration) which also holds a stirrup for securing the bow

269—*Concluded*

when winding. This stirrup appears to be an addition. String lacking. Stock of worm-eaten walnut inlaid at top and sides with bone and horn. Lock of simplest form, with trigger-spring of solid horn and extremely long trigger. Stag-horn nut, reinforced with steel, held in place by cord. Arrow-guide at fore-end.

In top of stock, 10.8" in from butt, is a short sturdy hook, apparently intended to permit bending the bow by a cord and pulley. One end of cord was attached to a ring slipping over this hook, the other to the crossbowman's belt. On the cord slides a pulley carrying a hook for the bowstring. Holding the bow against the ground with his feet, the bowman hooked the pulley to the bowstring and the cord to the bowstock, then straightened his body, and pulled the bowstring back until caught by the nut. A similar method of "winding" crossbows is shown in a XV century painting, "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," by Pollajuolo, in the National Gallery, London.

The cranequin winder with this crossbow is of excellent workmanship, but of later date (XVI century).

Crossbows with composite bows are always rare; those which do occasionally come upon the market are almost invariably of the late XV or the XVI century, set by a cranequin or goat's-foot lever. Crossbows of this early form, with reflex-curved composite bows set by cord and pulley, are truly *objets de Grand Musée*.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lots 890-891. fig., Pl. 26).

(Illustrated, Plate XXVII)

270—RACK OF CROSSBOW BOLTS *Mainly German, XV-XVII Century*

110.- Twelve crossbow arrows ("bolts," "quarrels") mounted in fan arrangement on a wrought iron rack. All have original shafts. Three are target arrows, one having an all-brass head, the other two brass heads with steel points; all three have the head arranged to be used as a front sight; two have inlaid bone nocks, the third had an inlaid nock which is now missing. Eight are typical military arrows with pointed steel heads and wooden

[Continued]

PLATE XXVII



268

271

269

270

270—*Concluded*

feathers (set spirally to insure rotation in flight) more or less well preserved. The twelfth arrow is a military arrow with a curious pyramidal point; its feathers are missing.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 905. fig., Pl. 15).

(Illustrated, Plate XXVII)

271—CROSSBOW BOLTS (7) AND LANCE HEAD

Mainly German, XV-XVI Century

45.-

Two typical military crossbow bolts (lozenge-shaped heads) with original feathered shafts (one feather of each bolt broken), one similar head without shaft. Three cylindrical heads with shafts (one of which painted red). One of these heads is provided with openings which form a whistle, producing when the arrow is fired a shrill note of great intensity. Arrows of this latter type are said to have been used to give battle-signals. One very large military type head (length 5.1") attached to piece of broken shaft, for use with a large rampart crossbow or balista. One small tri-pronged coronal lance tip, with piece of shaft. This tip is of the type used for certain late forms of the tournament such as the *Realgesteeh*, in which the object was to break a light lance.

(Illustrated, Plate XXVII)

272—REINFORCING PIECE

German, XVI Century

15.-

Shaped to fit the front of bowl of a tilting helmet, on its left side a rounded hollow boss formed to fit over the head of the pivot of the front of the helmet; below this boss the piece widens forming a projection which overlaps the bevor when it is fitted to the helmet; it has two openings for screws.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

273—BOWL OF MAXIMILIAN HELMET

German, 1500

120.-

Rounded bowl, slightly ridged and with low converging ridges at the back; pierced on both sides by a crossbow bolt; top of bowl has been damaged by rust.

From Citadel, Island of Rhodes.

274—PAIR OF FINGERED GAUNTLETS

German, 1600-25

50.-

Black and bright, with bell-shaped cuffs with roped edge and a row of rivets around the top for securing the strap for the lining; five metacarpal plates, and roped band across the knuckles, the plates being attached by rivets with rosetted heads; the plates

[Continued]



Detail of 275

274—Concluded

of the fingers and thumbs have serrated edges and the end plates are shaped to resemble the fingernails; both gauntlets have the original linings or gloves.

From the Hefner-Alteneck Collection (Munich, 1904; Lot 57, pl. 15).

275—CRANEQUIN CROSSBOW, WITH WINDER

German, Early XVI Century

500.-

Steel bow (28.8" span) attached to stock by original cord bridle and decorated with tufts of colored wool. Stock walnut, top covered with engraved bone plates, sides and bottom with intricate inlay of engraved bone showing hunting scenes, foliation, and conventional designs. Intricate and ingenious lock, capable of holding the drawn bowstring indefinitely, yet releasing it instantly at a delicate touch on the trigger. Effective safety catch. Nut of horn and steel, held in position by leather strap. Horn arrow-holder and rear sight combined; bone arrow-guide at fore-end. Powerful cranequin for setting bow, with mechanical advantage of 213;—50 pounds pull on crank handle exerts on bowstring a strain of over five tons. Crank detachable from gear case; cord loop probably a restoration. Gear case and rack plain polished steel, the latter with well-modeled claw. Armorer's mark on claw (stamped) and on gear box (inlaid in brass).

This weapon a princely specimen of the *Halbe-Rüstung* or medium-size hunting crossbow. In present condition, almost perfect; it could be used in deer-hunting.



(Illustrated, Plate XXVIII)



276—GIPSER (BELT PURSE)

German, XVI Century

75-



Steel clasp, opening in two places, with an inner clasp. Modern leather bag and inner bag. A fine specimen of the purse used by travellers in the middle ages; it is large enough for a considerable quantity of goods, has three separate sections for materials of various kinds, and, except by the use of a knife, can be opened only by the owner.

This security is effected by a most ingenious arrangement of secret catches. The forward section is controlled by three knobs carved as lion heads, and situated on the front of the clasp. The rear section has four knobs on the top of the clasp, two being small and carved as human heads, the other two large and plain. To open either of the divisions of the purse certain of these knobs must be manipulated in a particular way and in a particular order. It is safe to say that anyone ignorant of the combination would have considerable difficulty in surreptitiously opening the wallet! Within the rear section is an inner purse for particularly valuable articles; this, too, has a secret catch. The three secrets of opening the purse will be given to its purchaser.

The front of the clasp is decorated with perpendicular and diagonal lines of filing; between the lion-head knobs are inlaid in brass, on the right, the mark of the Nuremberg armorers' guild, on the left a cross potent, the maker's mark. At the back of the clasp, two large hasps for attachment to the belt.

Similar pouches are illustrated in Northby, "The Book of the True Highlander," London, 1881, and in Drummond, "Ancient Scottish Weapons," (Pl. XXXVI, No. 5), Edinburgh, 1881. An amusing description of such a pouch—with the addition of a pistol to shoot the would-be thief, is given in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy."

From the Dixon and Clements Collections.





Detail of 277

277—CRANEQUIN CROSSBOW, WITH WINDER
German, XVI Century

2500.-

Bow of blued steel (24.2" span; .518" thick), bearing indecipherable armorer's mark. Attached by ancient bridle, which also holds painted wooden fore-end piece with suspension ring. String old. Stock of polished deer-horn, carved in relief with green background, as follows: top, design in foliation; bottom, death of Lueretia, foliation, Judith with head of Holofernes; sides, scenes from Book of Genesis,—creation of world, creation of Adam, Jehovah instructing Adam, creation of Eve, Adam and Eve eating the fruit of knowledge, Jehovah rebuking Adam, the expulsion from Eden, Adam delving, burnt-offering of Cain and Abel, death of Abel. In addition, fine foliated motifs are introduced in profusion. Wooden cheek-piece and butt-plate. Brass thumb rest. Lock of late and intricate form; safety lock and trigger setting-stud missing. Trigger-guard with old tassel. Arrow-guide on fore-end. Rear sight missing. Cranequin winder of highest quality. Gear box and crank arm blackened, rack polished steel. Gear box open at top, leaving visible central part of large gear; this has three spokes, each inlaid with a large brass star. In gear-box top an armorer's mark—a pair of antlers on a shield in brass. In side of gear box a star *ajouré*. Cord loop reinforced with leather; crank arm finely forged, at attachment of pinion a brass nut. Wooden handle ornamented with parallel incised bands and the crudely carved initials P. M. Be-

[Continued



277—*Concluded*

tween claws of rack a swinging guard of openwork brass. Mechanical advantage of winder 319; *i.e.*, an average man's pull of fifty pounds on the crank exerts a pull of about eight tons on the string!

A magnificent museum specimen of the sporting crossbow in its highest development. Of great archæological and artistic interest, and in extraordinary condition,—hardly a piece missing from the elaborate inlay which covers the stock. We recall no finer crossbow offered at public auction.

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 350).



(*Illustrated, Plate XXIX*)



278

278—ARTIFICIAL HAND AND FOREARM *German, 1550*

50.- Of wrought steel, russeted; the arm being made to fasten to the wearer's left arm; the hand well and ingeniously modelled, the fingers and thumb articulated at the junction with the hand, operated by means of mechanism placed within the hand.

Note: The armorer was frequently called in to prepare flexible mechanical hands in the days when maiming was common. Goetz von Berlichingen is an historical instance of an iron-handed personage. cf. Mechel, *Die eiserne Hand von Goetz von Berlichingen*. Berlin, 1815.

(*Illustrated*)

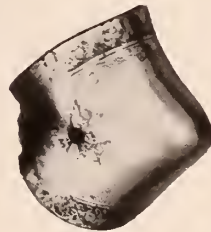
279—REINFORCING PIECE FOR THE ELBOW

Spanish, 1550

55.- Etched with scrolls of foliage, pomegranates, chimeras, etc., and perforated with circular opening for attaching to the coude by means of a stud bolt.

From the Royal Armory, Madrid.

(*Illustrated*)



279

280—PARTS OF SUIT OF MAXIMILIAN ARMOR

German, 1510-20

Consisting of:

2800.- GLOBOSE BREASTPLATE of elegant form, with plain triangular turnover (turned outwards). Esselles. Placate fits beneath breastplate and is fitted with taces of three plates. The front is decorated with fourteen radiating fluted channels, forming a fan-like ornament. Two openings on the right side indicate the position of the lance rest, now missing.

ARM DEFENSES: Each arm defense consists of the following parts: Elbow defense of three plates, the middle one of which has an oval fan plate with radiating rows of fluting; rerebrace of six plates; vambrace of two plates hinged at the sides and held secure by pins.

LEG DEFENSES: Of six plates—decorated with radiating rows of fluting. The left leg, with the exception of the small upper plate, is genuine. The four plates in the knee region of the right leg are genuine.



(Illustrated, Plate XXX)

280A—MITTEN GAUNTLETS (Pair)

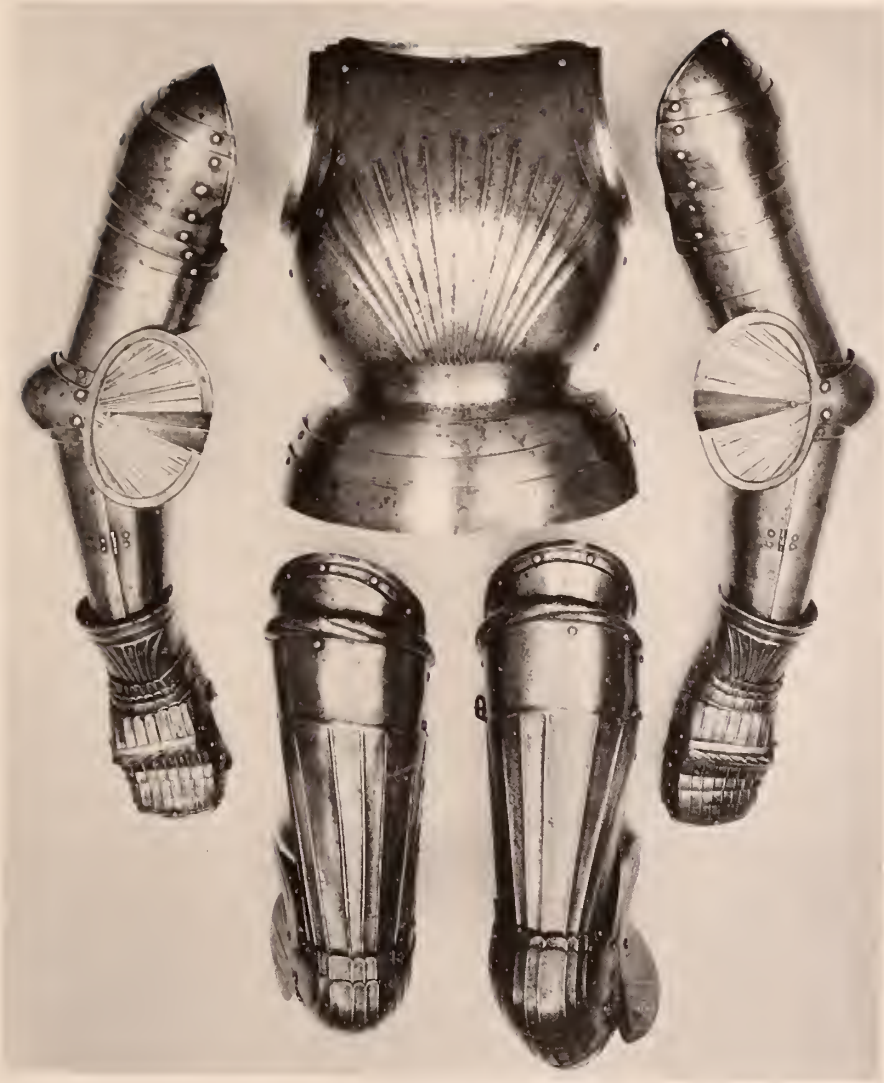
German, 1510-20

100.- Of the type known as "Maximilian." Bell-shaped cuff; five metacarpal plates, knuckle plate and four finger plates riveted at the sides—surface ornamented with rows of fluting—the knuckle plate is cabled. Left gauntlet modern, made under the supervision of Dr. Hefner-Alteneck.

From the Hefner-Alteneck Collection (Munich, 1904; Lot 47. Pl. 14).

(Illustrated, Plate XXX)

PLATE XXX



280 and 282A



282



281

281—CHANFRON

Turkish, 1490

150.- Entire surface richly ornamented with arabesques. Attached to the sides are fragments of chain mail and plates.

(Illustrated)

282—COMPLETE ARM DEFENCE *Italian or Spanish, XVI Century*

2550.- Consisting of the upper and lower arm defences (Rerebrace and Vambrace), the shoulder plate (pauldron), and elbow-guard (coude). All parts richly etched and embossed with designs of foliage, masks, griffins, birds, and hunting and mythological scenes. On the pauldron the mask of a lion, in repoussé, and on the coude another repoussé lion mask. This piece partly gilt, and decorated with brass studs.

From the Sir Guy Francis Laking Collection.

(Illustrated)

283—PARTS OF MAXIMILIAN ARMOR

Nuremberg, 1515

350.-

BREASTPLATE, of bombous form, with roped turnover and roped gussets; plaecate riveted to lower part of breastplate; surface decorated with rows of fluting.

BACKPLATE with fluted surface, the edges turned under and slightly roped, the lower edge bevelled and scalloped.

GARDE-REIN, of two plates, the upper border of lower lame bevelled and scalloped.

TACES and TASSETS, each of four lames, modern.

Pieces of high quality.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXI)

284—BREASTPLATE

German, 1550

50.-

Heavy corded turnover at top and on gussets; two projecting pins with springs for attaching and supporting taces and cuisses.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXI)

285—CHANFRON

German, 1475

52 5.-

Of bright steel, with strong rib down the middle, the cheeks, eye and ear-pieces fluted, the curving plate above the nostrils has three strong ribs, and in front of the forehead a fluted rondel.

From the Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick Collection (illustrated in Skelton's "Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Armour," vol. 2, pl. 128, fig. 1.).

(Illustrated, Plate XXXI)

286—GOTHIC BREASTPLATE

French, 1450-70

60.-

Of globose form with slight tapul extending down the front; bold, plain triangular turnover; on the right side two openings through which pass bolts for fastening a lance rest, now removed, and near these the plate of a lance rest which has been attached at a later date than the original.

From the Marquis de Belleval et de Licques Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXI)

PLATE XXXI



287
288

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283

287—GOTHIC BREASTPLATE

French, 1460-80

3400.-

Of two plates; the upper plate has curving channels at each side and plain triangular turnover; the placate is nearly triangular and attached to the upper plate by rivets with rosette heads.

From the Sir Guy Francis Laking Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXI)

288—MENTONNIÈRE OR BAVIÈRE OF A SALADE

Spanish, 1470

400.-



288

Of three plates; neck plate has row of small perforations around lower edge for attachment of lining; upper plate pivoted at sides, with spring pin for raising and lowering; beading around its upper edge and row of small perforations for securing lining.

From the de Cosson Collection (cf. Arch. Jour., vol. 37, p. 505, No. 29, Fig. 25; de Cosson sale, Christie's, 1890, Lot 127).

(Illustrated)

289—CLOSED HELMET

Italian, 1575

90.-

Bowl with high roped comb, pierced with circular perforations in ear region on each side; visor, ventail and mentonnière pivoted at sides; visor with two horizontal slits forming the ocularia; ventail pierced on the right side with nine small circular spiracula; laminated neck defense of three plates each front and back.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXII)

290—BURGANET

German, 1550

55.-

Polished steel. Bowl with high roped comb and pointed umbril with roped edge. Around the bowl, neck defense and cheek pieces extend rows of rivets to secure lining strap. Hinged ear-pieces pierced with circular openings.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXII)

291—ARMET

Spanish, 1550

150.-

Bowl with high engrailed comb. A row of rivets follows the border of the bowl and colletin for securing lining strap. Visor, ventail and mentonnière pivoted at sides and held down when closed by spring pins. Visor with horizontal orbital slit below which are six diagonal reetangular slits. Ventail pierced with eircular perforations on right side and trefoil-shaped perforation on each side. Neck defense, of two plates each front and baek, with engrailed border. Wt. 8 lbs. 6 oz.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXII)

292—BURGANET

Spanish, 1550

575.-

Bowl with strongly roped comb and pointed umbril with roped edge; around the bowl extends a row of rivets for the lining strap; hinged ear-pieces pierced with eircular openings; the decoration consists of band of floral design beginning at the umbril which is entirely covered by it, and extending along both sides of the comb to the neck plate and thenee to the ear-pieces; on either side of bowl is etched a coat of arms—silver, 2 wolves passant in pale sable, on a border gules 8 saltires gold; the whole displayed on a cross of Calatrave (or Aleantara?). Because of the absenee of eolors the arms cannot be given a definite attribution; they belong to one of the following families: Alvir-eio; Astuni; Esperun; Lopez de Ayala; Navarro; Randa; Sojo; Soriano.

From the Bernal, Gurney and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXII)



289
292

291
294

293
290

293—ARMET

Italian, 1550-1560

55.-

Bowl with high roped comb near the base of which on the right side is a plume holder; visor with slit for ocularium; ventail with median ridge on each side of which is a vertical opening, and mentonnière pivoted at sides; neck plates are missing; the front was kept closed by means of a strap, remains of which are seen at back of bowl. Bands of etched work,—floral scrolls with medallions of satyrs' heads and birds. Greatly corroded, but intrinsically a very beautiful helmet.

From the Clements Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXII)

294—HELMET OF MINER

French, XVII Century

275.-

"Death's-head" or "cat-faced" burganet. Bowl, with low corded median ridge and neck defense, forged in two pieces; on each side of bowl are riveted strong reinforcing plates with curving projections resembling ears; eye openings nearly circular, their lower half cut out of the ventail, their upper, out of the brow plate, which here develops wide protecting flanges; brow plate, ventail and mentonnière pivoted at sides; bowl decorated with engravings of griffins; on the umbril are engraved medallions; visor is engraved to resemble nose, moustache, beard and hair, and has a diamond-shaped slit in mouth region for breathing. Wt. 17 lbs. Museum piece.

Note: Helmets of this type are often referred to as Savoyard, since they are best known from the large series in the Arsenal at Geneva dating from the time of the *Escalade* of that city in 1602. cf. Emile Demole—*Souvenirs de l'Escalade de 1602 conservés à la Salle des Armures, Musée d'Art et d'Histoire de la ville de Genève*. Genève, 1922.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXII)

295—MAXIMILIAN HELMET

German, 1500-1515

325.-

Ovoid bowl with twisted comb on each side of which are four flutings; a row of rivets extends around bowl for the lining strap. Visor and ventail of one piece, with two long narrow slits for ocularia and below these a row of seven circular openings and ten vertical slits for breathing. Lower edge of mentonnière and bowl grooved to allow helmet to revolve about the gorget.

From the T. C. Hardy, Gurney and Clements Collections.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXIII)

296—MAXIMILIAN ARMET

German, 1510

750-

Fluted bowl with three combs,—two outer ones roped, middle one engrailed. Visor and bevor in one piece, pierced with two narrow slits forming the ocularium, and below these are 24 vertical slits for breathing purposes. Upper edge of chin piece is roped, and bevor fits into the chin piece, instead of over its upper edge as is usual. Both chin piece and bevor are pivoted on rivets with large rosette heads and washers. Fluted neck guard of three plates. Wt. 5 lbs.

The Maximilian helmet G. 33 in the Musée d'Artillerie, Paris (Album, pl. 28), is identical to this in form and construction. This helmet was exhibited by Mr. Wareham at the Royal Archaeological Society (cf. de Cosson, *op cit.*, p. 513, No. 46, pl. III, fig. 43).

From the de Cosson Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXIII)

297—MAXIMILIAN HELMET

German, 1510-1525

850-

Low broad comb with shallow groove running its entire length; on each side of comb the bowl has broad shallow flutings. A row of rivets extends around the bowl for attachment of lining strap. Nine pairs of twin holes at top and sides of bowl for the lining laces. Visor and ventail forged in one piece, with two horizontal slits for ocularia and below these twelve large circular openings and six narrow slits for breathing purposes. Visor and mentonnière pivoted (rosette-headed pivots) at the sides and held down when closed by spring pins. Neck defense of three plates. Wt. 5 lbs. 2 oz.

This helmet is of beautiful form and is admirably executed.

From the Eugene Juste, Baron de Cosson and John Clements Collections.

*Exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland (cf. de Cosson, *op. cit.*, p. 511, pl. III, fig. 38).*

(Illustrated, Plate XXXIII)

750.- Exhibited by the Royal Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, June 3rd to 16th, 1880, and described by the Baron de Cosson in his book "Ancient Helmets" printed in the Archæological Journal, vol. 37, p. 515, No. 56, pl. IV, fig. 53, as follows: "At the date assigned to this helmet a number of suits of armor were made, which could either be used as war harness, or by the addition of certain pieces become tilting suits. The screw on the front of the visor of this helmet was for the purpose of securing it to the *haute pièce*, a large guard which was fixed to the breastplate and covered the left side of the joustier from about the level of the elbow up to that of the eyes. When the helmet was screwed to this piece the wearer could neither turn nor move his head, and the existence of the rim at the bottom of this helmet shows that it was often meant to be worn without the *haute pièce*. There is a small door on the right side, which will be seen open in the next helmet, Fig. 54. As when the *haute pièce* was screwed to it, the visor could not be raised, this door was made in that side of the visor which was not covered by the *haute pièce*, so that by opening it the wearer could breathe more freely.

It has been absurdly supposed that the object of these doors was to allow the wearer to blow a horn! They are only found on helmets used for tilting. Meyrick states that it was through this door flying open that Henry II of France was killed. Mr. Burges has disposed of that fiction.

The door in this helmet is secured by a spring catch worked by a leather thong. The upper portion of the visor is secured to the lower in the same manner, whilst the catches which fix the visor when down and close the helmet are locked by means of hooks. On the right side will be seen some small holes opposite the ear, for hearing. The most curious feature in this and the next helmet is the existence of two cross straps inside the top of it, riveted to the front part of the helmet and secured at the back by aiglettes. The existence of one of the original aiglettes in the next helmet gave a clue to the working of these straps, which took the weight of the helmet, and thus prevented the cap from

[Continued]

298—*Concluded*

pressing against the crown of the helmet or being wrenched from the strap to which it was sewn. The original leather lining of the chin piece still exists."

Wt. 7 lbs. 4 oz.

From the de Cosson Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXIII)

299—TILTING HELMET

Augsburg, 1560-90

400.-

Ovoid keel-shaped bowl with slightly roped median ridge at the base of which is riveted a brass plume holder. A row of brass rivets around the base of the bowl secure the original lining strap to which the original wadded silk lining is sewn. Also original cross-straps—the aiglettes of which pass through the eyelets on each side—which took the weight of the helmet. Visor, ventail and mentonnière pivoted at sides of bowl. The visor, which is large and of great thickness and weight, extends to the summit of the crown, thus forming a reinforcing piece of great resistance. The vision slit is formed as a flanged opening, the lower edge protruding in advance of the upper. Visor and ventail are held secure by spring pins with brass-headed buttons. Mentonnière held secure by an eyed pin, worked by a brass-headed pin, and a hook. Ventail with numerous oblique cruciform perforations on right side and circular perforations on left side for breathing.

This helmet, like No. 298 above, could be used for war or tilting. The base of the helmet grooved so that it may revolve about the gorget. Visor and ventail provided with threaded holes for bolting the *grand garde*.

Wt. 8 lbs.

On the lower left of the ventail, near the median ridge, is stamped the pine cone of Augsburg.

From the de Cosson Collection.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXIII)

PLATE XXXIII



299
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300—GOTHIC CLOSED HELMET

German, 1470

1000.—Polished steel. Rounded bowl with five sets of twin holes for aiguillettes; "Bellows" visor, pierced with horizontal slits and circular perforations for sight and breathing, is pivoted at sides with rosette-headed studs; neck defense of three plates allowing free movement of the head; lower edge is scalloped and decorated with incised lines; to the top of bowl is riveted a metal band with circular perforations for attaching plumes—this is of later date than the helmet.

From the Murietta and Zschille Collections (Christie's, 1897; Lot 720. fig.). Exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXIII)

301—BRIGANDINE

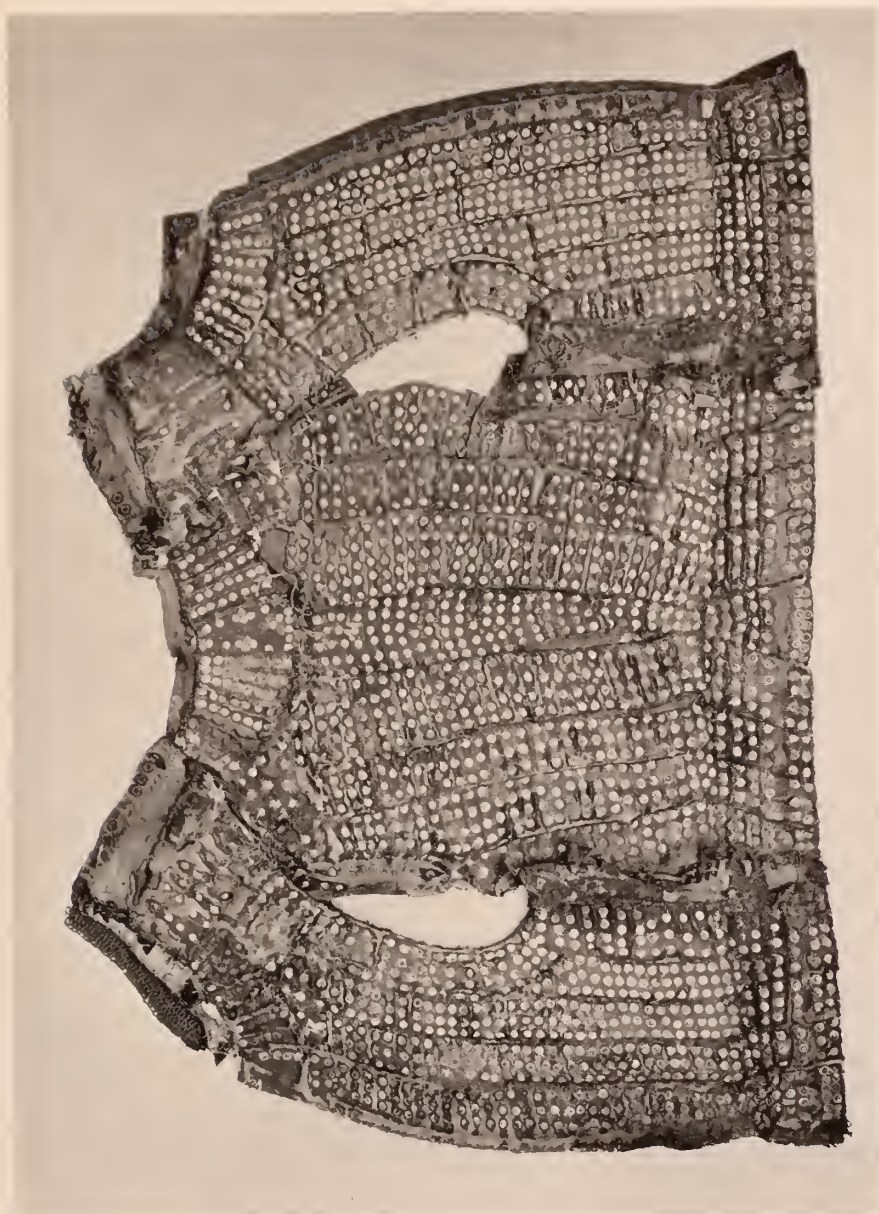
Burgundian, 1475

520. Overlapping steel scales (tinned to prevent rusting) riveted with brass-headed rivets to linen cloth covered with crimson silk; it could be laced at the shoulders by means of laces passed through small brass rings, several of which remain, and also a fragment of the original lace or aiguillette; it was laced down the front by laces passed through small openings worked like button-holes; around the neck was a collar of chain mail, one section of which still remains.

Note: Brigandines which are laced down the front are of extreme rarity, no specimen being represented either in a public or private collection in America. The present brigandine is well preserved and of high quality.

*From the Freiherr von Lipperheide Collection (Munich, 1909;
Lot 30. Pl. VII) .*

(Illustrated, Plate XXXIV)



302—ARMET-À-RONDELLE

Spanish, XV Century

300.- Ovoid bowl with ridge of keel form and keyhole perforation at summit for crest-carrier; it continues to neck as a narrow band beneath the cheek pieces; rondelle (modern) riveted near base of narrow band; cheek pieces, hinged at top, left piece overlapping the right in front, are secured by staple. Visor formed from the reinforcing forehead plate originally riveted to the front of the bowl—this plate with escalloped edge over which is applied a border of latten has been reversed; the ocularium was formed by the space between the lower edge of the reinforcing plate and the upper edge of the visor which has been replaced by the present face defense which dates from the sixteenth century when the helmet was changed to adapt it to mortuary uses.

Wt. 6 lbs. 6 ozs.

From the Seymour Lucas Collection (Christie's, 1903; Lot 27).

(Illustrated, Plate XXXV)

303—ARCHER'S SALADE

English, 1480

50.- Bowl of finely shaped form, with slight ridge and perforations around the edge for securing leather lining, part of which remains.

Found in Golden Lane, London, E. C., on site of the Globe (Shakespeare's first theatre). Exhibited for many years at the London Museum.

From the Seymour Lucas Collection (Christie's, 1903; Lot 48).

Illustrated in Laking's "European Armour and Arms," vol. II, p. 33. fig. 377.

(Illustrated, Plate XXXV)

304—SALADE

German, 1470

5300

Bowl ridged to a flattened keel; eleven flower-headed rivets pass around center of bowl for attaching lining strap; vision slit formed as flanged opening, lower edge protruding in advance of upper. Tail, 4" long; length, peak to tail, 14"; height, 9"; weight, 4 lbs. 3 oz.

Armorer's mark, a Gothic A or D, stamped on tail.



(Illustrated, Plate XXV)

305—SALADE

Italian, 1480

1100.-

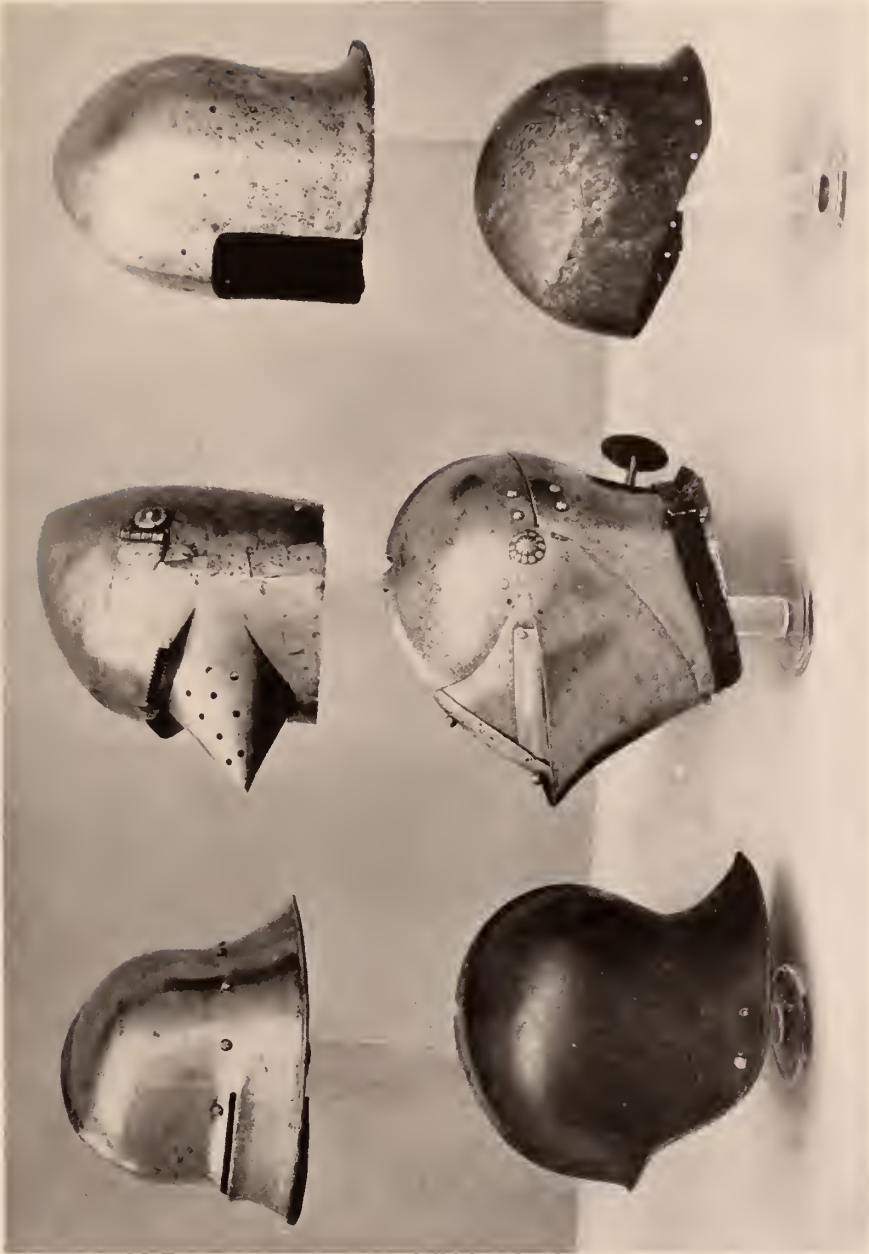
Brown patine. Bowl with median ridge and keyhole perforation at summit for crest, conforms to contour of head. At back the bowl "bells" outward in a graceful line. Around middle of bowl a row of perforations for rivets which secured lining strap. Below these on either side are holes for rivets which attached chin strap. Border turned outward on a wire. Face opening of inverted U form. Interior of bowl tinned.

Note: On the back of bowl is stamped the mark (the letter B within the split foot of a cross) of the famous Milanese Missaglia, probably Antonio, who worked between 1470 and 1490. The Missaglia armorers can be traced back to the fourteenth century and their relatives and successors, the Negrolis, carried the great traditions of the family through the sixteenth century.

From the Techtermann Collection, Freiburg (Basle, 1882; Lot 117).



(Illustrated, Plate XXXV)



306
303

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302

304
305

306—SALADE OR BARBUTE

Venetian. 1450-60

2600.-Bowl, with median ridge and perforation at summit for crest, conforms to contour of the head. Around middle of bowl a row of perforations for rivets which secured lining strap. Below these on either side a pair of rivets which attached elin strap. Border, part of which torn away, is turned outward on a wire. Face opening of inverted U form. Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ". At back of bowl trace of armorer's mark.

From the Echaurren Valeiro Collection (Hotel Drouot, 1893; Lot 155, fig.).
(*Illustrated, Plate XXXV*)

307—BASCINET

Swiss, About 1400

6000.-Conical bowl, $10\frac{3}{4}$ " high, the front curving gracefully backward to the apex. Following line of border is row of close-set perforations for attaching interior lining. Above these a row of perforations (alternate holes now filled with rivets) to which vervelles were originally attached. To these vervelles was secured a camail (neck and shoulder defense of chain mail). Visor, with two horizontal ocularia with indented upper and lower borders to represent eyelids, and with an indentation between them, is acutely pointed and pierced on both sides with 31 circular spiraeula. Visor pivoted at the sides and removable by taking the pins from the hinge. A narrow fragment of bowl on right side missing.

Note: Bascinets are pictured in practically all branches of contemporary art, but there are few actual specimens in private hands. This is the second bascinet offered at public sale in America,—the first was acquired by the Cleveland Museum of Art. This may well be the last opportunity of acquiring a genuine bascinet at public sale.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 39. pl. VII).

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXV*)

308—BLACK THREE-QUARTER SUIT

German, 1620

Consisting of:

700.-

Burganet: Bowl, fluted radially, has star-shaped apical ornament; plume holder riveted to base; neck defense of one plate each front and back; umbril, ventail with cross-shaped and circular perforations and slit in mouth region, and mentonnière pivoted at sides; ocularium formed by opening between the peak and upper border of ventail.

Note: Present headpiece does not belong to the armor, but is accurately of the period.

Gorget: Of four plates, with armorer's mark, hinged at side and held secure by peg.

Breastplate: Rather short, heavy, with slight tapul, decorated with lines around edge. On each side a button to which the shoulder strap supporting the backplate was secured. Armorer's mark.

Backplate: Decorated with incised lines.

Pauldrons: Of two plates studded with rivets. In the upper plate of each pauldron is a slit through which the colletin strap, which was secured to shoulder buckle, passes.

Arm Defenses: Each one consists of the following parts: elbow defense of two plates, rerebrace of five plates and vambrace of two plates. The lower lame of each rerebrace slides around in a groove to facilitate the movement of the arm.

Fingered Gauntlets: With pointed cuff, and leather lining.

Tassets of twelve plates, *knee-pieces* of two plates. Boots modern.

Sword, with long faceted pommel, wire-bound grip, flat, curved quillons, pas d'âne, curved ring-guard; blade 37" long, bearing wolf mark of Passau. *Scabbard* is suspended from the sword belt by two hooks.

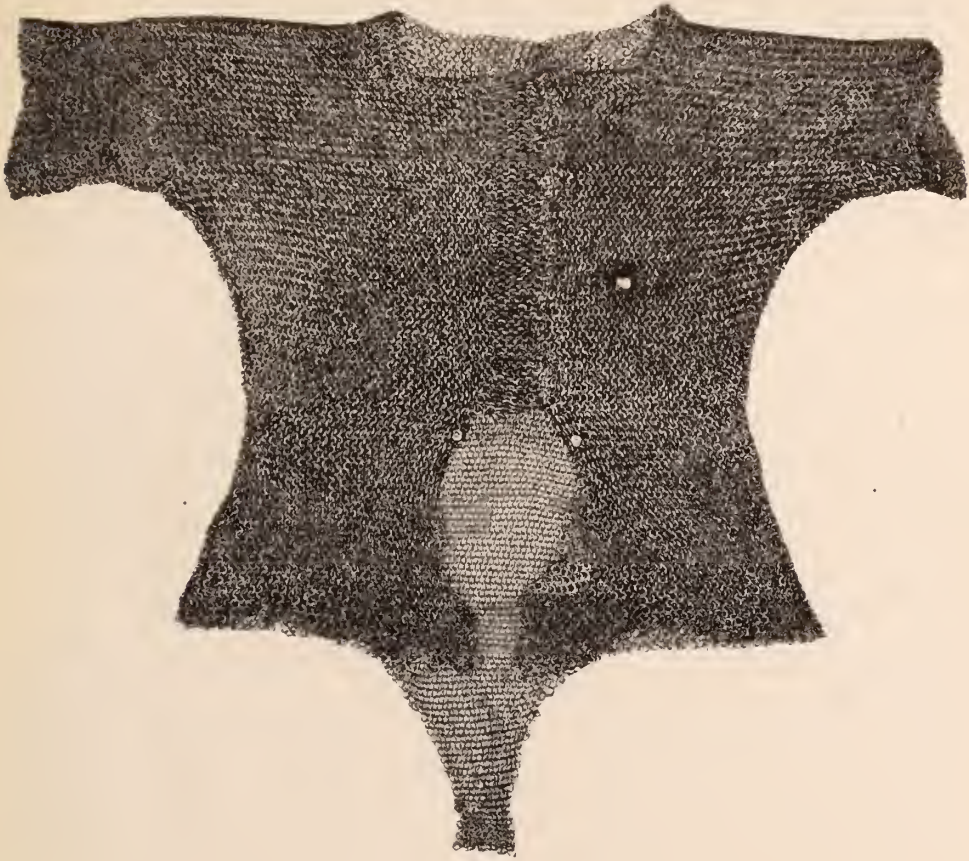
Spurs with twenty-pointed star rowels, 5" in diameter.

Note: This armor is attributed to Count Krokow; it is a splendid cuirassier's harness of the Thirty Years' War.

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 13. fig.).

(Illustrated, Plate XXXVI)





309—HAUBERK OF CHAIN MAIL

Nuremberg, 1350

700.-

Short sleeves; the wrought links are all riveted; at the back the mail terminates in a point which was drawn forward and thus formed a brayette; the lower edge of the hauberk is finished with brass rings, some of which are lacking; woven into the mail is an armorer's mark in the form of a bronze button; in the center the arms of Nuremberg, and in a circle, ZU NUERENBERG.

Note: A hauberk exactly like this one, with a similar button woven into it, is in the Museum at Lucerne and was taken from the Archduke Leopold of Austria when he was killed at the Battle of Sempach in 1386. cf. Eduard A. Gessler: "Das Herzog Leopold III von Oesterreich zugeschriebene Panzerhemd in der historischen Sammlung im Rathause zu Luzern."

*Kindly read the Conditions under which every item is offered and sold.
They are printed in the forepart of the Catalogue.*

310—CHAIN MAIL COIF, OR HOOD

French, XIII Century

450.-

The mail is woven in concentric circles, and is of excellent workmanship. Each ring is riveted and woven through four others. The rings are $7/16$ " outside diameter. The coif is cylindrical, somewhat longer at the back than the front, flat on top, and with a lappet on either side, for cheek pieces, fastening under the chin.

From the Comte Guérin Collection, Paris.

Note: The coif was exhibited by Comte Guérin at the Paris Exposition Universelle, 1889. Bought of Monsieur V. Bachereau, who exhibited it at the Paris Exposition in 1900. There are but six other original coifs known to the writer—(1) Musée d'Artillerie, Paris; (2) Rössman collection, Bargello, Florence; (3) American private collection; (4) Metropolitan Museum of Art; (5) Porte de Hal, Brussels; (6) Wallace collection, London. The present coif is illustrated in Laking's "Record of European Armour and Arms," vol. II, fig. 511.

Note: Said to have been found in a tomb at Epernay (Côte d'Or).

(Illustrated, Plate XXXVII)



COMPOSITION, PRESSWORK
AND BINDING BY





